The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9892—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th August, 1880, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th August, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons, will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

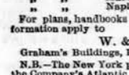
	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin.	11th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2900	300	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw.	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd...	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Lists, Handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird ..	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee ..	2272	366	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	..	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	" "
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	" "
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	" "
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig...	2950	424	" "

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
" Liverpool ..... " 500
" Marseilles and Genoa ..... " 450
" Naples ..... " 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.
WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

EDUCATION AT HOME.
THE ISLE OF WIGHT COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL on the best modern principles. There are two departments, (a) CLASSICAL, with special reference to the Universities; (b) MODERN, adapted to the Naval, Military, Engineering, Civil Service and other professions.
Head Master:—The Revd. F. R. Pentreath, D. D., Oxford (First Class Honours.)
Full particulars can be obtained through C. M. Farrow, Esq., Calicut, Malabar.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 109° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to
WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
KUMAON.

I WILL SEND to ANY PART of India by PARCEL POST PAID for Rs. 24 a 20 lb. box of my "Favourite Blend" in Block or Mixture. Cash with order.
For Rs. 17 I will deliver same at Moradabad Railway Station.
Write for samples to
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

HINDU LAW.

THE VYAVAHARA MAYUKHA, in original, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION, WITH REFERENCES TO THE MITAKSHARA, THE VIRAMITRODAYA, THE VYAVAHARA-MADHAVA, KAMALAKARA, AND JIMUTAVAHANA'S DAYABHAGA; also
THE YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI, COMPLETE IN ORIGINAL, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE SOURCES OF HINDU LAW, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING NOTES ON (I.) Eighteen Principal Smritis, (II.) Public Charities, (III.) *Sapinda* Relationship of Three Kinds, and (IV.) Customary Law—1 Marriage, 2 Adoption.

BY
RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C. S. I., M. R. A. S.,
VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, PLEADER H. M. HIGH COURT, BOMBAY,
&c., &c., &c.

The work is published in two Parts:—I. SANSKRIT TEXT and NOTES; II. ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES, WITH INTRODUCTION APPENDIX.

The price is as follows:—
Part I.—Rs. 6, packing and postage to Out-stations As. 4 extra
" II.—Rs. 15, " " " " 8 "
The entire work Rs. 21, " " " " 10 "

N.B.—Copies will be supplied by the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS; the MANAGER *Native Opinion* Office, Girgaum Back Road, and the MANAGER, *Union Press* Dhobi Talao.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) DECCAN	3479	550	W. R. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F Briscoe	14th do.
(s) ZAMBESI	1491	370	A. Symons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4123	700	R. Mathven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2939	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	4 0	G. N. Hector	13th August
SIAM	3526	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignment, ex s.s. Colaba.
150 superior 1st class teak squares.
50 superior 2nd class teak squares,
in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bowe House, near the Government Telegraph Stores, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a mahogany pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, &c., the property of the late Captain Vint, the same comprises glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated cruet frame, teapot, silver, table spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, table cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood household furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, round, wash hand and dressing tables, easy, low, folding, arm and without arm chairs, conversation couches, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, piano stool, teapoys, sewing machine, Cambay carpet, hat stand, screen, an English 8-day clock, table and hanging lamps, camp and baby's cot, dressing glasses, chest of drawers, towel, horses, bath and dispense room furniture, wearing apparels, &c. &c.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED RANGOON AND MOULMEIN RICE AND BROKEN RICE.
On SATURDAY next, the 7th August at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bagloe— ex s.s. HASSRA.
460 bags damaged Rangoon and Moulmein rice and broken rice.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.
On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 6 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gocouldass Tegpall Hospital a number of valuable plants comprising Acalypha Marginata, Begonias Flowering, Croton Undulatum, Croton Elegans, Croton Hollanum, Cherodendron Thomsonia, Cherodendron Fyramidale, Ferns a variety, Stephanotis Flori-busda, Allamanda, Grandifolio, Roses of varieties, Hibiscus Red Double, Aralia Ginifolia, Caladians, Passiflora Variegata, Passiflora Fœtida, Croton Variegatum, Gardenia Grandiflora, Acanthus Coccineus, Pereskia, Grandiflora, &c.
These will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM, BACK ROAD.
Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th August, submit to Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m. (if not previously disposed of), the undermentioned valuable landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 2nd day of June 1869, and executed by Mr. Jejibhoy Jehangir Lam, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house and tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 301, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards and four ninths of a square yard be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockji Byramji Cooper, on the west by the first Parsee Adi Gully, on the north by the house of Hormasji Bhicaji Cooper and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CULTIVATED RICE LANDS NEAR TANNA FOR SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, and under the instructions of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, will be offered for sale sundry pieces of cultivated rice land, admeasuring 220 acres and 312 gunthes, situate in the villages of Kumbalive, Poorna, Goondowlie and Callar, in the sub-district and Talooka Bhewndy, Zillah Tanna, and known by the name of "*Vereshar*."
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction first at the Custom House and then in the in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dock, Mazagon, the property of the late Captain John Dixon.
2 Very fast good jolly boats, cooking boat, 1 tony, 5 oars, 5 awnings, 2 brass yokes, and 1 sail.
At 1 P.M.
1 English built strong glass fronted miniature brougham, the property of the late Captain Dixon.
1 Pair of crab galloways, a chesnut and a bay, both go in single and double harness, the chesnut is also a very good saddle horse.
1 Very high caste, handsome fast trotting black Arab horse, 14-3 goes well in single harness.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th August 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE FOR REMOVAL MATERIALS OF A G. IRON-TILED TEMPORARY SHED AT THE UNIVERSITY ROAD, FORT.
Under instructions from the Architectural Executive Engineer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1880, at 3 p. m., on the premises, the materials of the said shed for removal, consisting of a quantity of corrugated iron sheets, teak trusses, posts, purlins, black walls and flooring.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1880.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh consignment of English and French LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of every description, or made to measure by an experienced French Boot-maker. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Rampart Row.

MINTON'S TILES.
MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN!!!
CABOOL FIELD SERVICE TENTS of regular pattern, weighing 150 and 60 lbs. Price Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 respectively. Can be had at No. 4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Bombay.
ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchan

POSTAL NOTICE.
THE REMITTER of an Inland Money Order may ATTACH to the FORM of APPLICATION a POST CARD which will be DELIVERED to the PAYEE with the MONEY ORDER. The Remitter should write on the appropriate side of the Post Card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.
E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 28th July 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Messrs. James Thorburn and J. E. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th July 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.
REDUCED PRICE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price.
Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)
The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.
* * * * *
Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.
* * * * *
Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts are extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF SHOES AND NAILS FOR BULLOCKS AND PONIES.
OFFERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, at 1 p. m., the 5th instant.
Further particulars can be had on application at the above office.
H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 3rd August 1880.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
THE ILLUSTRATED ARTS of INDIA, by Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood, with a Map and Woodcuts ...Rs. 5 12
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
INDIAN INDUSTRIES, by A. G. F. Elliott James.....Rs. 5 12
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
BROWNING'S DRAMATIC IDYLLS, 2nd Series .....Rs. 3 4
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
GRAY'S ANATOMY, New Edition 1880 .....Rs. 18 12
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOARD of DIRECTORS having, in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders, held respectively on the 4th and 22nd October, 1879, issued 8,600 New Shares, of Rs. 125 each, and having already offered to the Shareholders of the Company out of such New Shares two New Shares of Rs. 125 each for every Old Share of Rs. 625, have now to OFFER to such Shareholders of the Company who have not taken up such New Shares to which they are entitled, to apply for such New Shares on or before the 10th August instant, at the same time PAYING the AMOUNT of the FIRST CALL thereon at Rs. 62½ per each New Share of Rs. 125 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 3rd August instant, up to the date of payment of the Call.
Any Number of Shares which shall remain unallotted on the 10th August, instant, will be SOLD by the Directors to such person at such price and in such manner as they may think fit.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.
SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork.
Cash, per set, Rs. 5.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.
A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY,
SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.
Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE.
THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.
One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.
Per Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Per pound in bulk quoted on application.

SULPHATE OF QUINOCINCHONINE.
(Salj = o)
THE Crystaline representative of Indian Cinchona Bark. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor alkaloids of Cinchona.
Per ounce Rs. 3-12.
Wholesale quotations on application.

KEMP'S
PURIFYING SALINE.
TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. An enormous consumption in the Bombay Presidency and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.
Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.
"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."
"A boon to all sportsmen."
"My experience of it most satisfactory."
"Safe, efficacious, and economical."
"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."
"Admirable."
"Efficacious, and shall be glad to recommend it."
Tins, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Wholesale Chemists and Manufacturers,
(WHOLESALE PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF CARD)
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their AGENCIES in the Continental Wine Districts at

XEREZ,	AVIZE,	BORDEAUX,
ALTO DOURO,	EPERNAY,	COGNAC, &
MADEIRA,	RHEIMS,	COBLENTZ,

have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage, that the Management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of its constituents.

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FRENCH SOUPS.

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ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
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Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

THE Home markets being still closed for holidays, no commercial telegrams have come to hand, with the exception of one stating that the Egyptian Cotton Crop accounts are favourable, although reported to be smaller than last year.

Telegrams from the Berars have come in during the day reporting favourable rains, although not as yet sufficient to dispel all fears respecting the damage done to the growing Crops by the long drought.

EXCHANGE opened very strong at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee on yesterday's quotations. But the amount of business passing has not been large, and the market closes quiet but firm. Rates both here and in Calcutta are as follows, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 5-16d.	per Re.
" Telegraphic	...	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
" 3 month's sight.		1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Credits 2 month's sight.		1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents 2	"	... 1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Francs 3	"	... 2-16½	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are at ¼ premium, and 60 days' sight drafts ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady during the day at the following rates, viz. :—Four per cents Rs. 96, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104 5 16. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94¼. Municipal Five per cent Loan Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—Scarcely any change has taken place in quotations, but the market has been dull throughout the day, and to bring about business lower rates would have to be accepted.

COTTON.—There has been nothing whatever doing to-day either for Export or for local consumption. Dealers are very firm, and as our Crop prospects altogether are certainly not so favourable as they were a few weeks ago, it is possible that spinners may shortly have to pay higher prices, as the stock of ready Cotton decreases. We quote :—

Good Comra	Rs. 207	per candy.
F. G. F. "	" 198	"
Good Dhollerah	" 205	"
G. F. "	" 194	"
G. F. Coompta	" 197	"

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT continues in fair request at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 for Red.

FREIGHTS remain in the same depressed state, and quotations are unchanged at 20s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and 15s. per ton, paid at par, for the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods and Yarns are quiet but fairly steady; and the dealers to-day are speaking more hopefully of crop propects in the Berars and parts of the Central Provinces, respecting which they have lately been rather desponding. Copper is easier owing to large arrivals and Rs. 44-12 per cwt. is now the bazaar rate. Kerosine Oil is difficult of sale at Rs. 3-13 per case.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	500	5 p. ct	605
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	735
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	635xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	105,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,500	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Shahzada, 1,046 tons, Captain H. B Burley, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Clara, 938 tons, Captain A. S, Cutler, will sail to-day for Rotterdam with a general cargo.

THE ship Cronstadt, 894 tons, Captain F. E. Lockhart, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE ship Glenburn, 1,476 tons, Captain W. Hartwell, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and 33,395 maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Kurrachee (31st July) with a general cargo, and 3 European and 17 Native deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Loch, Major W. B. Colvin, Sub-Conductor Barnes, Sergt. Young, and 55 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Government hired steamer Elora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which she left on the 1st inst., with the following details :—Captain Arbuthnot ; C-2 R. A., 9 men. 27 women and 37 children ; F-2 R.A., 6 men; 2-11th Foot, 37 men, 14 women, and 25 children ; and followers, 69 men, 37 women and 25 children.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Venice, brought the English mails and the following cargo :—35 bales twist, 10 packages colour and paint, 77 packages beads, 21 packages glassware, 66 packages papers, 292 packages piece goods, 367 boxes silver, 543 tons coals, 7 boxes gold coins, 10 boxes specie, 24 packages cloves, 2 packages ivory, 25 packages gum, 17 packages coffee, 4 cases saffron, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, 1,719 tons Captain A. W. Adamson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Australia with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers from Melbourne :—Mr. and Mrs. Cowilis, and Mrs. J. Cowilis.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Calcutta (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, July 31.
2	Siam(s)	Adamson	Sydney, July 2.
2	Elora (s)	Seaward	Kurrachee, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Lawrence Delop	Groves	Havre.
	J. J. Gamwell	Vever	London.
	Tursena	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Burmah (s)	Dougherty	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Clara, Cutler, to Rotterdam.
Ship Cronstadt, Lockhart, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Shahzada, Burley, to Calcutta.
Ship Glenburn, Hartwell, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Decean, to Southampton.
Steamer Lombardy, to China.
Steamer Sumatra, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

July.	DEPARTURES.		
30	Khandalla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
31	Agnes (s)	.....	London.

ADEN.

ARIVALS.

June.	14	Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.	
	22	Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.	
July	6	President Tropleng, ss, Locuit, from Sea.	
	8	Celestial Empire, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.	
	9	Indian Empire, ship, Watson, from Cardiff.	
	13	Beneleugh, ship, Clark, from Cardiff.	
	13	Colombo, ss, Liparelli, from Marseilles.	
	16	Chalmette, barque, s s, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.	
	16	Broom Hall, ship, Bate, from Cardiff.	
	18	Seinar, E G Boat, Said Seruf, from Berbera.	
	18	Dagmar, I G ss, Enaor, from Berbera.	
	18	Peshwa, ss, Gearman, from Plymouth.	
	18	Octava, ss, Hansen, from Constantinople.	
	19	Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Bombay.	
	19	Arago, ss, Jones, from Bombay.	
	20	Iachis, It. G boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.	
	20	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.	
	20	Khiva, ss, Alderston, from Southampton.	
	20	William Cory, ss, Croxo, from Calcutta.	
	21	Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, from Jubul Jookur.	
	21	Wistow Hall, ss, Collins, from Bombay.	
	22	Cohanim, ss, Wathall, from Bombay.	
	23	Pollux, ss, Maguin, from Trieste.	
	22	Zabmean, R Corvet, Lemen, from Crenstadt.	
	23	Imbrose, ss, Cooper, from Akyab.	
	24	Anadyr, ss, Baron, from Marseilles.	
	23	Ben Venue, ss, Wright, from Rangoon.	
	23	Borrowdale, ss, Martin, from Bombay.	
	24	Victoria, ss, Mendezona, from Liverpool.	
	24	Manora, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.	
	24	Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.	
	25	Hexham, ss, Tarpee, from Pondicherry.	
	25	Gwalior, ss, Cates, from Calcutta.	
	25	Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.	
	26	Wingate, ss, Furnis, from Akyab.	
	27	Benvoirlich, ss, Lanster, from Bassein.	
	27	Arend, D G, D. ker, from Flesingon.	
	27	Valk, D G, ss, Fisser, from Flesingon.	
	27	Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.	

DEPARTURES.

July	18	President Tropleng, ss, Locuit, to Mauritius.	
	18	Peshwa ss, Gearman, to Kurrachee.	
	19	Octave, ss, Hansen, to Sibernia.	
	19	Nepaul, ss, Murray, to Southampton.	
	20	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.	
	20	Khiva, ss, Alderston, to Bombay.	
	22	William Cory, ss, Croxo, to Dunkirk.	
	22	Wistow Hall, ss, Collins, to Liverpool.	
	22	Cohanim, ss, Wathall, to Antwerp.	
	23	Pollux, ss, Racusic, to Melbourn.	
	23	Iachis, It G Boat, Volpe, to Assabbay.	
	23	Imbrose, ss, Cooper, to Malta F O.	
	23	Anadyr, ss, Baron, t Shanghai.	
	23	Ben Venue, ss, Wright, to London.	
	24	Seinar, E G Boat, Said Seruf, to Berbera.	
	24	Zabmean, R Corvet, Lomen, to Singapore.	
	24	Borrowdale, ss, Martins, to Dunkirk.	
	24	Victoria, ss, Mendezona, to Manilla.	
	25	Manora, ss, Cosens, to London.	
	25	Hexham, ss, Tarpee, to Marseilles.	
	25	Gwalior, ss, Cates, to Southampton.	
	25	Surat, ss, Breeze, to Venice.	
	26	Wingate, ss, Furnis, to Bremen.	
	27	Benvoirlich, ss, Lanster, to Port Said F O.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, Ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Celestial Empire, Ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
Indian Empire, Ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
Beneleugh, Ship, Clark, from Cardiff.
Colombo, ss, Liparelli, from Marseilles.
Chalmette, ss, Barque, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
Broomhall, Ship, Bate, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Berbera.
Arago, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
Philomel, R M ss, Berners, from Jubul Jookur.
Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.
Arend, D G, ss, Dyker, from Flesingon.
Valk, D G, ss, Fisser, from Flesingon.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—6 cases plate glass Esmaljee Tasbhoy.
Branksom Hall s—3 cases cotton card thread Esmaljee Essoobhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana—20 cases matches Allana Abdool Rahman, 3 crates earthenware and 150 casks whiting Cassum Hunceer, 300 casks cement Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Gulf of Suez s—18 bales printing papers Joseph Soares, 6 casks ink Esmaljee Hurwa. 9 cases clocks Morarjee Megjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall—1,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co, 800 cwts wh at Pelly and Co, 1,200 cwts wheat Gangjee Nurput, 1,280 cwts wheat Mooljee Jewraz and Co, 6,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 18 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co, 100 bales cotton Becherdass Ambaidass, 9 bales wool Khimajee Virbhan, 2,000 cwts wheat Wallace and Co, 345 cwts myrabolams and 30 cwts gum Poonja Jeewraz.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—29 cases m-o'p shells Ladukbhoy Dattoo, 1,800 cwts myrabolams and 1,400 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers, 55 cwts horns Esmail Gool Mahamed, 17 bales skins Haje Hassom Ocmer, 25 bales hides and skins Goolamally Peerbhoy, 25 bales hides Allarakhia Sazon, 11 bales skins Syed Seemsoodin and Co, 15 bales hides and skins Vana and Syed M S and Co, 24 bales hides and skins Syed Ahmed M and Co, 44 baleg hides and skins Mahomedally and Co, 37 bales hides and skins Shaik Woodmanally and Co, 25 bales skins Fuckeer Mahamed Mustan and Co, 12 bales skins Adam Mohidin and Co, 60 cwts rags, 400 bales cotton, 380 cwts senna leaves, 22 cases cardamoms, 284 logs ebony wood, 4 bales madder, 8 bales rabbit skins, 23 bales leather, 3 cases shells, and 56 bales skins P and O S N Co, 37 cwts horns and 2 cases fishmaws Ruzubally Allyruza. 2 bales carpets Hajee Sajun Lalljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Albula s—15,501 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—100 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 1 case silk F Muraglia and Co, 99 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi s—818 cases tea Knoop and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—5 bales shells and 446 bales gunny bags P and O S N Co,

FOR SUEZ.

Memfi s—2 pots coolfa oil Woomersbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—210 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmidass, 98 bales cotton Dossa Kerpall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Prideaux, Captain, 6th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.
Fenn, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Doyne, Captain, 6th Regt, to join, from Aden.
Bloomfield, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

AUGUST 3.

Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Welman, Lieut, 5th Madras N I, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Farrant, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Secunderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 31.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The under-mentioned Asst Surveyors having retired on the dates specified opposite their names, viz. :—
Mr B Anderson, Asst Survy, 2nd Grade, on the 23rd May 1880,
Mr G L R Scott, Asst Survy, 2nd Grade, on the 10th June 1880,
The following promotions are made :—
Mr C W F Seyers, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade; and Mr D J Collins, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, with effect from the 11th June 1880.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Major H M B Burlton, Cant Magte, Mhow, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from 11th Aug 1880, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Lieut G H Sim, R E, Asst Engr, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of the 15th inst.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Mr P F Dease, Ex Engr, 4th Grade [temporary rank], is posted to the Gwal Division.
Mr E H Clementson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway under Director Genl of Railways' Notification No 64 dated 22nd April 1880, reported his arrival at Nari on the forenoon of the 6th July, and is posted to the Sharagh Division

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T W Grant, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Gungrar Sub-Division, 2nd Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, from Asst Engr Mr R F Coppin, on the 14th idem.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E H Tate, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engr-in-Chief to the Attock Bridge Division.
With reference to Director Genl of Railways' Notification No 68 of 28th June 1880, Mr J H Allen, Asst Traffic Supdt, joined Rawal Pindi Section on the 1st July 1880.
Mr H B Molesworth, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the 16th July 1880, and joined the latter on 17th idem.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, July 26.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
18th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut E H Rivett-Carnac, 55th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offig Sqdn Officer on probation, dated 19th July 1880.
18th N I—Lieut F G Vivian, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Adjt, vice Sage, vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 8th July 1880.
Lieut E E Taylor, Wing Officer, to be Qr mr, vice Vivian, dated 8th July 1880.
27th N I—Lieut Col C J Hughes, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Doran, vacated on attaining Col's allowances, dated 11th June 1880.
Capt R A Swetenham, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Hughes.
Major C W Babington, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Swetenham.
2nd Goorkhas—Lieut H S Wheatley, Wing Officer and Qr mr, to be Adjt, vice Newall, vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 1st July 1880.
The C-in-C is pleased to make the following transfers of medical officers :—
17th N I—Surgn Maj R T Lyons, 35th N I, to the medical charge of the 17th N I.
35th N I—Surg Maj L E Eades, 17th N I, to the medical charge of the 35th N I.
The latter to join on the expiration of his present leave.
Lieut E Gunner, R H A, is directed to proceed from Kabul to Umballa, and join I Batv C Bgde R H A, into which he has been appointed. Under clause VII, para 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.
With the sanction of Govt, the following Northern Afghanistan Field Force general orders are confirmed :—
No 29, dated Kabul, 20th May 1880, appointing Lieut Col E F Chapman to be Depy Adjt and Qr mr Genl to the Kabul Field Force.
No 30, dated Kabul, 20th May 1880, transferring Lieut Col W S A Lockhart, Asst Qr mr Genl, 1st Division, to the 3rd Division, in a similar capacity.
No 31, dated Kabul, 20th May 1880, directing, consequent on the transfer of Lieut Col Lockhart to the 3rd Division, Capt A Gaselee to revert to his former appointment of Depy Asst Qr mr Genl, 3rd Division, and Capt Bishop, Offg Depy Asst Qr mr Genl, to rejoin his regiment.
No 43, dated Kabul, 26th May 1880, appointing Maj R Kennedy, Depy Asst Qr mr Genl, to officiate as Asst Qr mr Genl, 1st Division, vice Lieut Col Lockhart, transferred to the 3rd Division, with effect from the 21st May 1880.
The leave of absence granted to Maj A R Chapman, 1st Bengal Cavalry, in G O C C of the 22nd June 1880, page 344, is to be held to be to the 31st instead of the 15th Oct 1880, as therein stated.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 16.

4th Hussars—Genl W Parlby, from the 21st Hussars, to be Col, vice Genl Lord G A F Paget, KCB, deceased, 1st July 1880.
21st Hussars—Lieut-Genl the Hon J W B Macdonald, CB, to be Col, vice Genl W Parlby, transferred to the 4th Hussars, dated 1st July 1880.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette.)

ADMIRALTY, July 13.

Royal Marine Forces.

The following promotion, dated 8th June 1880, has taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz :—
Lieut C J Cheetham to be Capt, vice Bickford, appointed Military Instructor from that date.

Admiralty, 15th July 1880.

Royal Marine Forces.

The following promotions, dated 3rd July, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz. :—
Col Second Commandant H W Mawbey, to be Col Commandant, vice Adair, placed on a Reserved List, under H. M.'s Order in Council of the 28th June 1880.
Lieut-Col and Bt Col R H Cox, to be Lieut-Col Second Commandant, vice Mawbey.
Major H B Tuson, to be Lieut-Col, vice Cox.
Capt and Gunnery Instructor J S Derriman, to be Major, vice Tuson.
Lieut and Assist Gunnery Instructor T Moore, to be Capt, vice Derriman.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIES'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

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NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McCLOUGHIN—O'BRIEN—July 26th, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon F. L. Sharpin Thomas John McCloughin to Mary Kathleen, the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph O'Brien.

DEATHS.

DEANE—August 2nd, at Colaba, John Vorling, child of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Deane, aged five months and twenty-three days.
OWEN—July 31st, at Deesa, Cyril, the dear little child of Herbert Owen.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

WE are at last officially informed of the date on which the action of Khushki Nakhund was fought—the 27th July—(Tuesday last). The numbers of the killed and missing are also forthcoming, and they are sufficiently high, though happily they are far from bearing out the statement of Lord Hartington that the whole force was annihilated. The total loss is set down at some 1,200 men, the original strength of the force being 2,700. We are still left in complete ignorance of the manner in which the battle was fought and the circumstances under which the troops were routed. It is not even asserted that the Government is ignorant of the details, which the public at large are naturally so anxious to learn, but though it is not pretended that any purpose, political or military, is served by the extraordinary reticence of the authorities in this matter, no declaration of the manner in which General Burrows's force was cut has been made. One consequence is that the wildest rumours gain easy credence and great excitement prevails which might easily be allayed by a simple declaration of all the facts known to the Government of India. Yesterday afternoon it was asserted that a telegram had been received from Kandahar direct, giving all the details of the disaster. It was said that the Wali's horsemen having deserted, General Burrows sent his cavalry with the guns to overtake and punish them, and that in their absence Ayub Khan suddenly appeared in front of the infantry which he cannonaded and then overwhelmed them with his superior force. General Burrows was stated to have displayed great energy ralling a regiment and personally leading it against the enemy, and finally bringing a portion of his infantry, rejoining the cavalry and the guns. This account was generally believed throughout the city, but on making inquiries in the proper quarter we were informed that no such telegram had come to hand in Bombay, and that nothing was known of the matter. It is in itself improbable that the railway communication with Kandahar should be restored so speedily, seeing that the posts between that city and Chaman have been all evacuated and it is not said that Ayub's force has either retired or been beaten by the troops under General Primrose. As a sample of the exaggerated rumour to which the public excitement so easily gives rise we may mention that it was asserted that General Primrose had been killed in Kandahar—a statement which is very certainly a pure fiction. It is not, however, that reinforcements are being hurried to the front with all speed, and our Poona correspondent telegraphs to us that the 78th Highlanders and 13th and 15th Regiments of Native Infantry have been warned for immediate service in Southern Afghanistan.

IN the current magazines there are three remarkable papers, one by Mr. W. S. Blunt entitled, "The Sultan's Heirs in Asia," another by Mr. Freeman, and the third by an "Eastern Statesman," in all of which, excepting perhaps in the latter, it is laid down as a self-evident proposition that the Turkish Empire must be broken up, that the work is easy, and the result will be, as a matter of course, beneficial to everybody. All the much dreaded consequences of this cataclysm are pooh-poohed and set aside. The "Eastern Statesman" indeed, undertakes to show that by placing a European commission over the Sultan to govern the Empire in His Majesty's name, and by the readiness of Europe to advance to the necessary sum of a million sterling to enable the indispensable reforms to be carried out, the Empire may be preserved. But in default of these measures being immediately carried out, he too declares that the Empire is doomed. There must be good reason to believe that these writers, and more especially Messrs. Freeman and Blunt, the two most thorough-going of them, express not merely their own views, but those which at the present moment find favour with the Liberals, and even with the Liberal Ministry. And if this be so, it is clear that we are in danger of witnessing a revolution in the affairs of the East, perhaps more portentous than that which was accomplished when the Greek Empire fell, and the Turk placed himself on the throne of Constantinople. Mr. Blunt says candidly that in the applause which has greeted Mr. Gladstone's return to power "we seem to listen to that first rustle and awakening of the Eastern world which precede its dawn." And lest there should be the least doubt as to what this means, he tells us that the Sick Man "has an instinct now of his doom and clings obstinately to each minute as it flies," that in a year or two at most the Empire will have entered on its agony, and that already speculation is busy amongst the various populations, "who are to be the Sultan's heirs? Shall we ourselves inherit?" This question as to the heirship of the Sultan is worked out at length, and it is the aim of Mr. Blunt's paper to show that the object of modern political endeavour should be to restore the national system which prevailed in Western Asia in the "Golden Age," which came to an end somewhere about a thousand years before Christ. If Assyria had not conquered the small kingdoms which up to that date had preserved a happy independence, and if Assyria had not been conquered in turn by the Babylonians; if the Persians had not conquered Babylon, and Alexander the Great the Persians; if the kingdoms which were founded upon the ruins of Alexander's dominion had not been conquered by the Romans, and if the Turks had not superseded these latter and inherited the imperial system, all Western Asia would, during the last three thousand years, have enjoyed undisturbed repose and enviable happiness. It should, therefore, be the object of Mr. Gladstone especially, and in a less degree of other European statesmen, to restore, as far as circumstances admit, the *status quo ante* 1,000 B. C. We thought Mr. Blunt was given to dreaming dreams when he spoke of civilizing not only Arabia, but Mesopotamia and other regions of great extent, by rendering the Bedouin Arabs independent of the control of Turkish imperialism. But now we see that his imagination is by no means incapable of much bolder flights than even that. Yet even Mr. Blunt admits that, if unmolested from without, the Sultan's power is strong enough to maintain itself indefinitely. He at least does not believe that the Ottoman Empire is kept on its legs by external assistance. "Never in the history of Turkey," he says, "has the Sultan's power been so great relatively to the power of the people, as within the last twenty years. Even now, when his army is broken and his treasury empty, he is far stronger than any combination against him in his own house; and though possibly dying, the Sick Man wields his blows with hardly abated strength on those of his servants who would rebel." It is true that the writer attributes to English capitalists this unsatisfactory state of affairs; had they not advanced the Sultan money in the days of Abdul Aziz, the Turks would not, he thinks, now possess arms of precision and a fleet which gives them command of the sea. Yet it should be in the remembrance of most of us that during the reign of Abdul Aziz, it was *the* constant theme of the Mr. Blunts of that period that the whole of the money advanced by English capitalists was squandered upon palaces and Court pageantry, and that none of it was devoted to the development of the strength of the Empire, either military or otherwise. The Cyprus Treaty, says Mr. Blunt unblushingly, is a weapon in their hand, if the English ministers will but use it for the destruction of the Sultan's power. This Treaty, which was signed as a guarantee of the inviolability of the Ottoman dominions in Asia, can be wielded against the Turkish power in Asia, Russia and the European concert having between them pretty well blotted out the Turkish Empire in Europe. "It (the Cyprus Treaty) gives them a right of interference no other power can claim. Are they to use it only for the purpose of urging reforms on the Porte which the Porte cannot, and will not give, and which, if it gave, would be worse than useless to the people of the provinces?" In other words, by mere reform the provinces would be prevented from setting up, each on its own account, as a nationality looking for support to the disinterested and sentimental patronage of one or other of the Great European Powers. This is the plan. The Arabs are not only to have Arabia, but Mesopotamia and Irak, the seat of the new Caliphate being, however, at Mecca or Medina; and yet but a few pages before, the writer himself said of the old Caliphate that it could not long maintain itself, as the Roman power had been maintained, by military means, "as the Arab character is essentially opposed to the long continuance of despotic forms, for it is intolerant of system in government (!) and the administrative mill by which despotisms, [and he might add, all regular governments], live." Mr. Blunt admits that Arabia could not exist without the special protectorate of England, which will give her moral support against Persian aggression. This is not a very hopeful prospect; but the writer admits that as applied to non-Arabian Turkey his system is even more doubtful, or as he terms it, "the system of free government is more complex." Armenia, if it is once more to be a kingdom, must commence, he says, its new life under something stronger than the moral sanction of Europe. He allows that the Armenian Christians are less numerous than their Mussulman neighbours, and what is more, they are divided among themselves by sectarian differences. "The Kurdish Beys are everywhere more powerful than these unarmed, unwarlike peasants, and except under the direct military protection of a European power they could not maintain themselves or live an hour." Yet an independent Christian Armenia he will have. If there are few Christian Armenians within the limits of the kingdom, there are a considerable number of intellectual Armenian merchants and statesmen outside of it, who may help it along. As for the power which has the privilege of affording the new kingdom direct military protection, Mr. Blunt is not particular. "Russia, if sincere, would be the best and most natural protector; but her interest might not incline her loyally to carry out the task. England, by virtue of her Treaty of Asiatic Protection, might seem to have a prior claim. I should prefer to call it a prior duty." Next to Armenia will be Asia Minor, which being wholly Turkish and wholly Mussulman—for the Greek colonies on the coast he would give over to Greece, or make free cities—he would reserve to the Sultan, who would then be "commander only of the Turks, and, shorn of wealth and power, would live at Brusa poorly, and on sufferance." He will thus dispose of the one race of them all possessed of military and political capacity of any kind. Turkey, he says, must be content to live by her weakness, and a local police should be sufficient for the few wants of provincial discipline. With regard to Syria, which, according to him, is the most divided and the least intelligent and consequently the most difficult to weld into a homogeneous state, he hints that it might be given up to a French Protectorate. But this applies only to Syria within the lines of the Jordan and the Orontes. "The rest of the country may well be left to self-government on the Arabian plan." We all know what that means. The new States must have protection, and the vanities and the ambitions of those Powers which have claims on the Ottoman inheritance, are to be satisfied by allowing them to protect these countries, of course without enjoying any political advantage whatever from the performance of the duty. "The protection, to be effective, must have a personal quality. The protection of all by all is no protection at all, and a joint guarantee of Asiatic independence signed by the whole of Europe would break down at the first necessity of its enforcement." Therefore he suggests that if England be unwilling to undertake the sole responsibility of protecting the whole of the East at her own cost and charges, "let Russia be invited to protect Armenia, France, Syria and Austria, Asia Minor; England reserving to herself a special protectorate over Egypt and Arabia."

It is as well to see by the confession of the warmest partisans of Mr. Gladstone to what the reopening of the Eastern Question by the action of the new Cabinet is likely to lead. It is quite evident that if the Turkish Power is to be completely broken, Russia and the other European Powers will come in under one pretext and another to enjoy the suzerainty which has hitherto been vested in the Sultan. Is it to be supposed for one moment that Russian, and Austrian, and French troops, themselves raised by conscription, will consent to stand guard over Armenia and Asia Minor, and Syria, while the Armenians, the Anatolians, and the Syrians are exempted from military duty, and even from the ordinary burthens connected with civilized administration? For it is seriously proposed to exempt them from all these, and to carry on the Government locally without any land tax or other impost which might weigh upon the emancipated populations. Is it not self-evident that protectorates of the kind proposed must very speedily be transformed into sovereignty? There is one government at least that will not long embarrass itself with doubts as to the practical tendencies of the new state of affairs. Russia will annex Armenia, and if Austria finds that she cannot do the same with Asia Minor, she will not think it her duty to resist the extension of the Russian Protectorate over that country. Here we have the disappearance of the Turkish power openly advocated, and the new Liberal policy contemplates with equanimity the extension of Russian power in particular over provinces making part of the Ottoman Empire. Something like a division of those provinces may be made. England may secure for herself "compensation," and France may secure the Holy Land, but the bulk of the spoil will fall to that Power whose territories are conterminous with those of the Sultan. Will the English people accept this policy and make it their own?

WE have received the following letter, dated Kabul July 25th, from one whose opinion on the qualifications and prospects of the new Amir, and on the situation in Afghanistan generally has exceptional value :—

"You know that we have now arrived at what looks like the last act of the Kabul drama. I think on the whole that an arrangement with Abdul Rahman, if he can once seat himself firmly at Kabul, affords a greater prospect of permanence, and is altogether freer from objection than any other we could have made. All the accounts received of him from our emissaries and others who have lately seen him describe him as undoubtedly very able, and far superior in habits and intelligence to the ordinary Afghan Sirdar. Indeed, his whole conduct since we got into communication with him has shown ability, and a capacity to deal with his countrymen which ought to make him successful. It is not the intention to offer him any special treaty engagements at present. It is felt, and rightly, that a formal treaty had better be deferred until he has shown himself able to maintain himself, and to desire it. It would be *too* damaging and degrading if a second treaty should fall to the ground within eighteen months of the first.

"As to his supposed Russian tendencies, I do not think we need disquiet ourselves about them. In the first place the Russians will probably have their hands full in Asia for the next few months. In the next place they are far and we are near. The Hindu Kush is a wonderful barrier in this respect, both physical and imaginary. I have no doubt that Abdul Rahman felt the other day when he placed the Hindu Kush between himself and the Russian territories that he was cutting himself off from his old connections, and entering upon entirely new ones. Kabul and Peshawur are almost one. Not so Kabul and Samarcand, or even Kabul and the valley of the Oxus. Everything new in his position will tend to separate Abdul Rahman from the Russians and draw him to the English. If he even attempted to play a Russian game it would give the opposing factions great leverage against him, and if they *were* to knock him down he would go back a discredited man to Russia, or perhaps not be received by Russia at all. All considerations of self-interest seem to me to draw him towards us, and he is too able a man to be blind to them.

"Amongst other qualifications of a ruler he is said to be very persuasive and successful in dealing with those he comes in contact with, by his powers of conversation and argument. It is certainly remarkable that he has made a strong impression on those who have interviewed him so far, even when originally prejudiced against him. But the great secret no doubt of the prevailing general inclination to accept him as Amir is the weariness the Afghans generally feel of the war, and of our occupation, and their desire to resume once more their ordinary life and condition. Abdul Rahman's recognition has—if for this c

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MORE TROOPS ORDERED FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

The 78th Highlanders and the 13th and 15th Regiments Native Infantry have been warned for immediate service in Southern Afghanistan.

THE LOSS OF JACOB'S RIFLES.

(FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

The estimated loss of Jacob's Rifles is 350. This was accidentally omitted from the previous telegram.

GENERAL ROBERTS ORDERED TO KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

It is stated on good authority that General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to Kandahar at once with ten thousand men.

AN A.-D.-C ON LEAVE TO KANDAHAR.

Captain Barrington Foot, of the Viceroy's Staff, has obtained three months' leave to proceed to Kandahar.

UNSETTLED TEMPER OF THE AMIR'S FOLLOWERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 3.

The second interview between Mr. Lepel Griffin and the Amir took place on the 1st inst. Although the Amir had several thousand armed men quite close, only a body guard of 100 cavalry appeared. His people are, however, in a very excited frame of mind, although personally he is most friendly. He was nervous on account of the unsettled temper of his following. Chiefly on this account four companies of infantry from General Gough's camp were sent on to within a mile of the place of meeting, while the Kotal near the camp was held in force. This same Kotal was held all night by the Amir's people who only left at daylight.

It is understood that all matters of any importance which can be arranged at the present time have been satisfactorily disposed of, and the Amir has in every way expressed himself ready to abide by the advice of the British Government and to remain on friendly terms with it.

After a long conversation, at which the Political Staff were present, the Amir desired all the English and native officers to withdraw and had a private interview of an hour's length with Mr. Griffin.

The Amir's people are stated to be most unwilling that he should come into camp for the Durbar, so a notice has been circulated that the Durbar will not take place.

Maizullah Khan and Padshah Khan are reported to have joined the Amir.

TROOPS FOR THE KANDAHAR SIDE.

The new Brigade being raised for Kandahar and its supports includes the following troops from Bengal:—H-1 Royal Artillery, Mooltan; 15th Hussars, Meerut; 63rd Foot, Umballa; 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, Dinapore; 4th Bengal Native Infantry and 8th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan.

The original paper reserve and troops on the line—all on the move upwards to come under General Phayre's command—are the 2-11th Foot, 2-15th Foot, D-B Royal Horse Artillery, F-2 Royal Artillery, 5-8 Royal Artillery, No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Sind Horse, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, three companies of Sappers, and the following regiments Bombay Native Infantry:—5th, 10th, 16th, 8th, 9th and 27th.

There will remain on the line and at Quetta the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, 14-9 Royal Artillery, and 1st Sind Horse.

Three or four additional regiments from Bombay, including one British regiment, are to be added to the newly forming division.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, AUG. 3, 3 A.M.

Mr. Gladstone is progressing favourably.

LONDON, AUG. 3, 6 A.M.

Mr. Gladstone's condition is more reassuring. It is believed that he will not be able to attend the House of Commons during the remainder of the Session. His illness has caused great sympathy and excitement throughout the country and abroad.

LONDON, AUG. 3, 11 A.M.

Mr. Gladstone passed a good night, and there is no increase of the fever.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 3.

The Porte has resolved to increase its forces in Thessaly and Epirus to 50,000.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, AUG. 3, 4-20 A.M.

Mail Steamer Khiva from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, AUG. 3, 8-10 A.M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 63 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind W. 6; thermometer 79; barometer 29·814. Fall of rain 1 inch 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy and rainy; wind W. N. W., W. S. W.; thermometer 77·5, 78; barometer 29·966, 29·826. Fall of rain 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-50 p.m.—Weather fair; wind strong westerly; thermometer 93; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 60 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	40	1	42	3	35	40	39	25
Aug. 2 Monday	0	10	.....		.....		.....	
3 Tuesday	....		0	55	0	55	0	54
Total.....	40	11	42	58	35	95	39	79
Total Fall, Aug. 3, 1879 ..	34	88	42	85	*		45	37

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, July 29.—The rise of the barometer, which, as noticed in yesterday's report, had set in before yesterday morning, has continued all over Northern India; while a slight fall has taken place in the Central Provinces and Berar, and a more considerable fall in the south of the Peninsula. The greatest rise is at Peshawar, where it amounts to 0·13". Patna and Cuttack are local exceptions. Heavy rain (3 inches) has fallen at Patna, and smaller quantities have fallen at most stations in Bengal. Some rain has fallen also at most stations in the North-Western Provinces, the most important falls being Benares 1¼ inches, Lucknow and Bareilly 6-tenths, Fyzabad nearly 2 inches. In the Punjab, Umballa reports 16-tenths, Simla ¾ inch, Peshawar 16-tenths. No rain is reported from Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, or Berar; and in Bombay, Bombay has only 1-tenth, and Satara the same. In Madras, Bangalore has 3-tenths.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

WE print to-day in a supplement several interesting "Letters to the Editor," and the proceedings in cases of importance that have been before the courts, as the Madras Railway case, the action between Mr. Kelly Maitland and Lord William Beresford, and the case to which we alluded on Monday last as pending at Poona.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Aden:—The master of the Duke of Lancaster has escaped scot-free, owing to the reef he ran on not being marked in the chart.

THE I. G. S. DAGMAR was to leave Aden for Bombay on the 28th July.

CATTLE-DISEASE is still prevalent in the interior near Aden.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the headquarters and personal staff, inspected 5-8 R. A. Mountain Battery, at 7-15 a. m. on Sunday, the 1st August. His Excellency the Governor met the Commander-in-Chief on the ground. The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division was also present. This battery is ordered on service, and, as already stated, left Poona for Lahore on the evening of the 2nd inst. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself satisfied with his inspection.

THE *Rast Goftar* has received information from a trustworthy source that a clever trick has been perpetrated by one of the candidates for the forthcoming municipal elections. It seems a candidate is putting himself forward who is not a rate-payer to an extent, nor has he acquired a status otherwise, which would qualify him for election. An obliging friend, however, has allowed his own carriage and horse to stand in the name of the aspirant to a seat in the Corporation for some time past, and consequently the latter is nominally qualified. It is, says the *Rast*, to the interest of certain parties that this person should get into the new Corporation, and the paper thinks the help he is receiving from them makes his election a foregone conclusion. If such a manœuvre is warranted even by the letter of the law, then the *Rast Goftar* is afraid it will not be impossible for a clique of rich people to monopolise the whole of our municipal privileges by allowing their houses, carriages, &c., to stand in the names of a horde of dependents whose votes and wits both would always be at the command of their patrons. It is the Fort ward which the paper says is to be attempted to be carried in this manner.

THE *Star in the East*, the new religious paper published at Calcutta, urges reform in funeral arrangements, observing that "the hideous incongruities, emblematical of sorrow that has no hope, and the tyranny of a custom that crushes bereaved and helpless survivors under the weight of a heavy debt, are felt by all alike; and no one could move in the matter more appropriately, or would have more general sympathy in his endeavours to secure a reform than the Bishop of Calcutta.

THE Lahore paper is of opinion that the disaster near Kandahar has more nearly approached the character of annihilation than that of a mere "reverse." As described by the Press Commissioner "reverse" was not the word; and it is still inexplicable to us how that description of the catastrophe should have been allowed to pass current, with official authority, in India, while the English public at home were in a state of excitement over what they knew to be the great disaster of the Indo-Afghan war. Think of the danger of publishing the naked truth in India, it may be argued. But the real danger lies in the revulsion of feeling caused by the ascertainment of the facts, after they have been for a time misstated. Either the facts were suppressed, in which case nothing is gained by the precaution; or the Press Commissioner knew less than even the *Echo* boys in the Strand, in which case there is no use in having a Press Commissioner.

THE *Egyptian Gazette* understands that the Slave Trade Convention between the British and the Egyptian Governments will shortly be revised and many of its provisions considerably modified.

A TELEGRAM to the London papers from Washington, July 15, states that the returns of the Agricultural Department show an improvement in the condition of the American cotton crop since the June report. The condition is now given at an average of 100, being the highest reported in July for several years. In 45 counties of North Carolina the average is 101; in 19 of South Carolina it is 99; in 70 of Georgia, 97; in 16 of Florida, 92; in 31 of Alabama, 93; in 40 of Mississippi, 99; in 16 of Louisiana, 96; in 71 of Texas, 111; in 33 of Arkansas, 104; in 23 of Tennessee, 103. The increase in the area planted with corn is one per cent. over last year. The average condition of the crop for the whole country is 100, which is the highest for many years, and seven per cent. more than at the same time last year. The general average of the winter wheat on the 1st of July was 95, against 91 last year. The spring wheat averages 91, the same as last year; in June the average was 97.

IT was stated in a telegram from New York, July 16th, to the London papers that negotiations had been set on foot at Lima for the Confederation of Peru and Bolivia under one Government, and that authorised Representatives of both countries had signed a Protocol of Confederation, which had been laid before the Peruvian Council of State by President Pierola, who supports the scheme.

IT has been decided that Prince Edward of Wales shall accompany his brother Prince George for another cruize in the Bacchante, his health and physique having so much benefited by his late trip in that ship. Consequently the Prince's entry as a cadet at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, has been deferred.

THERE was some speculation in England as to where the expelled French Jesuits would settle. It was announced from Madrid that they had requested permission from the Spanish Government to establish a penitentiary colony in the island of Fernando Po. It was also said that they intended to settle in Wales, where they have leased the Corbet Arms Hotel, Aberdovey, Merionethshire, for twenty-one years.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* the deficiency of the grain crop in Russia is giving rise to discussion as to the advisability of prohibiting the export of grain. This would be a very serious step indeed in view of Russia's indebtedness to Western Europe, and the difficulty already experienced in discharging it. But the pressure throughout Russia is already very heavy, and political necessities may force the Imperial Government to take what would in anything short of extraordinary circumstances be a very dangerous course. There is no such ally of insurrection as hunger.

AT the last rent audit of Hawarden tenantry on July 15 the land agent announced on behalf of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone that, in consequence of the continuance of their exceptional difficulties, he had decided to again return them 15 per cent. on the half-year's rent; this makes the third remission of 15 per cent. The Premier's health was drunk by his tenants with great enthusiasm.

THE Queen on the 13th July issued the following complimentary general order to the Volunteers:—"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has received the Queen's commands to convey to the Volunteers of Great Britain her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the 21st year of the existence of the force. The Queen has watched with much interest the steady progress of the force since its formation; and its present numerical strength, high training, and discipline have elicited her Majesty's unqualified satisfaction. While regretting that it has not been found possible to hold a review this year, the Queen hopes that an opportunity may present itself at no distant period which will enable her Majesty to inspect the Volunteers in Windsor Great Park.

PRELIMINARY preparations have been begun in England for taking the census next year. The undertaking is no light one. It involves the employment of an army of some 32,000 collectors or "enumerators," and 2,000 registrars. It requires not merely the services of the Registrar-General's department, but also of a host of overseers, constables, and relieving officers. The mere operation of taking the census will occupy only a day or two. It is proposed next year to follow the course taken in 1871; that is, to leave the papers with householders on the night of Saturday, the 2nd of April, and to collect them on Monday, the 4th of April. When, however, the "enumerators" have copied the schedules and handed in their returns, the work has but begun. The task of digesting and classifying the materials remains, and it is arduous. The Registrar-General will publish a preliminary report by June of 1882. But the entire work may not be completed until more than two years have elapsed. In fact, the time spent in preparing the Scotch and Irish final reports of 1871 was much longer, the former not having been published until May of 1874 and the latter having appeared in September of 1875. Some notion of the vastness of the work is to be derived from the cost, which was about £100,000 in 1861, and which has grown by about £20,000 on each occasion.

THE Hospital Sunday Fund this year amounted to £30,500, which is about £4,000 in excess of the sum collected in 1879.

DURING the week before the last mail left Sir Eardley Wilmot introduced a Bill, disqualifying atheists from sitting in the House; but it had to be withdrawn on a technical point. Leave to bring in such a Bill should have been obtained in committee of the whole House, which formula having been omitted the Bill dropped, Sir Eardley Wilmot giving notice that he will at the earliest opportunity bring forward a resolution on the subject.

REGARDING the choice of the late Mr. Tom Taylor's successor as editor of *Punch*, *Life* says a meeting was held on Wednesday before the last mail left to consider the vacancy in the editorial chair, and there were practically only two names before it, Mr. Frank Burnand and Mr. George Augustus Sala. The latter was supported, I understand, principally upon the eminently sound plea that he would introduce new blood into the paper, but there was some doubt whether, although the salary is £1,500 a year, Mr. Sala would care to confine his journalistic labours to the comic side of literature. *Life* does not tell us the result.

THE *Illustrated London News* has despatched to the Kuldja frontier, *viâ* San Francisco and Shanghai, Mr. Joseph Bell, who represented that journal in Armenia, at the Shipka Pass (taken prisoner by the Russians), and with the English Fleet in the Sea of Marmora. Mr. Bell, we are told, hopes, if he succeeds in reaching Kashgar or Kuldja, to extend his journey and come out to Persia through the whole stretch of Turkistan. In any case we are likely to have a valuable series of faithful pictures from a part of the world that is very little known. Mr. Bell is an Anglo-Indian having been born in Calcutta.

THE Wimbledon rifle meeting, which was being held when the mail left, is the twentieth yearly gathering. Since the first meeting, which was opened on the 2nd of July, 1860, by Her Majesty the Queen, the national rifle contest has yearly increased in importance. There were then offered some half-dozen prizes, the aggregate value of which did not exceed a few hundred pounds, which were competed for by a small number of men, whereas there are now 76 distinct competitions for prizes of an aggregate value of £15,000, and the competitors number some 3,000 of the best rifle shots in the country. As will be seen from the returns published in another column the meeting opened this year with unprecedentedly good shooting.

THE chief portion of the House of Commons' time during the week preceding the departure of the last mail was occupied with discussions of the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill. The amendment proposed by the Attorney General for Ireland, which excited so strong an opposition on the part of the Home Rule party in the previous week was abandoned, and Mr. Gladstone substituted another, to the effect that an eviction shall be deemed a disturbance of possession which shall render the landlord liable to compensate his tenant if it appears to the county court judge that the landlord has rejected reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent, and otherwise, "without the offer of any reasonable alternative." Another point on which there was much diversity of opinion was an amendment by Mr. Gibson that the operation of the Bill should be confined to tenancies under £15 per annum. The Government opposed this proposition, and Mr. Foster moved an amendment on the amendment, that holdings of £30 a year rental should be the limit to which the Bill should apply. The Home Rulers were upon this point again ranged in strong opposition. After a long debate, Mr. Gibson's amendment was negatived by a large majority, and the Government proposition was withdrawn, leaving the Bill, as regards its scope, as it originally stood.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF AYUB'S FORCE AT KHUSHKI-NAKHUD.

FROM the force at Khushki-Nakhund we (*Kandahar News*, July 24) learn that the enemy's cavalry have been seen in the vicinity. It is supposed to be divided into two parties; one 500 strong at Mehwund. According to the accounts given by deserters from Ayub Khan's army his force consists of about 3,500 infantry well armed, 3,000 good cavalry, and 30 guns. The above does not include the local gatherings which are stated to be flocking from the villages around to his standard. A collision between General Burrows's Force and the enemy may occur now at any moment.

THE FIRST BLOW.

AN "extra" of the *Kandahar News*, July 24, states:—Intelligence just received that 200 sabres and 2 guns R. H. A. of General Burrows's column came across 600 of Ayub's cavalry in the direction of Mehwund yesterday morning (23rd). On the guns opening fire the enemy's cavalry bolted as fast as their horses could carry them, and as they had 1,000 yards start our cavalry could not catch them, although they were pursued for several miles. Four shells burst right amongst them, killing several horses and wounding some men who were seen being carried off by their comrades.

SIGNS OF HOSTILITY AT KANDAHAR.

A PATROL of the Poona Horse which proceeded yesterday from Kandahar in the direction of Kokoran came across four mounted men, well armed, whom on seeing the patrol, galloped off but were pursued, captured, and brought in last evening. They profess to be the greatest friends of the British Government, but they will have to give a better account of themselves.

The guard on the Kabul gate of the city was fired at last night from outside the city walls.—*Kandahar News*, July 24.

GOVERNMENT RETICENCE.

WE yesterday received the following letter:—

Poona, August 2.

SIR,—With reference to numerous applications for news from Kandahar, His Excellency the Governor has desired me to explain that he cannot take the responsibility of determining what news respecting the war should be made public. His Excellency the Viceroy will doubtless communicate through the Press Commissioner all that in His Lordship's judgment can with advantage be made known, and although last week the Governor thought it right to publish the facts of General Burrows's defeat, so far as they had been ascertained, in order to allay unnecessary apprehension, it is only in cases of emergency that His Excellency can make such communications.

G. H. R. HART, Private Secretary.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE 78th Highlanders have received orders not for the Head-quarters to go to Bombay and the left wing to Kurrachee, as at first issued, but for the whole Regiment to proceed to Afghanistan. The following are the officers:—Lieut. Col. A. E. Warren, Majors G. Forbes and J. Mackenzie, Captains W. C. Smith, A. Murray, O. Graham, W. J. M. Kirwan, G. S. C. Justice, G. W. R. M. Waugh, H. J. Knight, and D. Stewart; Lieutenants W. W. Sandeman, C. W. Carfral, W. B. M'Dougall, P. S. Harvey, K. R. Mackenzie, C. M. P. Burn, W. B. Hatton, D. C. Halkett, S. B. Jameson, H. S. Barlow, H. Dawdson; 2nd Lieutenants G. R. V. Henne, G. Mackintosh, R. A. Fraser, A. C. Christopher, J. A. Brown, J. B. Lund, and D. C. F. Macintyre.

The strength of the Bombay detachment is 205 men, but some of these will be unable to pass the customary medical examination. That portion of the regiment stationed at Poona has a large number of men in hospital suffering from fever and ague.

The regiment will proceed by rail via Lahore and Sukkur to Sibi.

The Artillery ordered from Poona to the front also proceeds to its destination by rail.

Major Colvin, 7th Fusiliers, Officiating Deputy Quarter Master General, left Bombay by mail steamer yesterday for Kurrachee, *en route* to assume the duties of transport officer at Sukkur in connection with the despatch of troops from the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies for the relief of Kandahar.

The 8th Regt. Native Infantry, which proceeded to Sind a few days ago, has been put under orders for service with General Phayre's column in place of the 3rd Regt. N. L. I., considered medically unfit for active service. The latter corps has consequently been removed from the Reserve Division but will remain in Sind until further orders.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

AUGUST 1, 1880.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided, the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

The Stations of Corps on service are printed in italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B" BRIGADE—
D Battery.....*Kurrachee, proceeding on service with General Phayre's Column.*
E Battery.....*Girisk Column.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—
I Battery.....Kirkee.
M Battery.....Kurrachee.
N Battery.....Deesa, Barod-.

2ND BRIGADE—
A Battery.....Ahmedabad.
B Battery.....Belgaum.
C Battery.....*Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai.*
D Battery.....Kirkee.
E Battery.....Nusseerabad.
F Battery.....*En route to join General Phayre's Column.*
G Battery.....Neemuch.

8TH BRIGADE—
No. 5 Battery.....*Kirkee. Under orders to join General Phayre's Column.*
No. 9 Battery.....Aden.
No. 13 Battery.....Bombay.
No. 14 Battery.....Aden.
No. 17 Battery.....Mhow.

9TH BRIGADE—
No. 2 Battery.....Aden.
No. 10 Battery.....Bombay.
No. 14 Battery.....*Quetta.*
No. 15 Battery.....Kurrachee.

11TH BRIGADE—
No. 5 Battery.....*Kandahar.*
No. 8 Battery.....Bombay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company.....Kirkee.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery.....Poona.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.....*On line of communication.*

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters.....Kirkee.
1st Company.....Aden.
2nd Company.....*Girisk Column.*
3rd Company.....
4th Company.....} *On line of communication.*
5th Company.....

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers.....Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Madras Light Cavalry.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Secunderabad.
1st Bombay Light Cavalry.....Neemuch, Poona.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.....Jacobabad, *Thull Chotiali.*
Depôt.....Poona.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.....*Girisk Column.*
Depôt.....Poona.
Poona Horse.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Sirur.
1st Sind Horse.....Jacobabad, *two troops on line of communication.*
2nd Sind Horse.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Jacobabad.
3rd Sind Horse.....*Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai.*
Depôt.....Jacobabad.
Aden Troop.....Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

4th Regiment [2nd Batt].....Poona, Kirkee.
6th Regiment [1st Batt].....Aden.
7th Royal Fusiliers [2nd Batt].....*Kandahar.*
Depôt.....Ahmednagar.
11th Regiment [2nd Batt].....*En route to join General Phayre's Column.*
15th Regiment [2nd Batt].....Kurrachee. *Under orders to join General Phayre's Column.*
Depôt.....Deesa.
17th Regiment [2nd Batt].....Nusseerabad, Neemuch.
29th Regiment.....Mhow, Deesa, Asirghur, Indore.
56th Regiment.....*Girisk Column.*
Depôt.....Kurrachee.
78th Regiment [Highlanders]..Poona, Kirkee, Baroda.
83rd Regiment.....Belgaum, Satara.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers.....*Girisk Column.*
Depôt.....Ahmedabad.
2nd Grenadiers.....Nusseerabad.
3rd Light Infantry.....Kurrachee, Jacobabad.
Depôt.....Sholapur.
4th Rifles.....*Khelat-i-Ghilzai.*
Depôt.....Surat.
5th Light Infantry.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Sholapur.
6th Regiment.....Neemuch, Mallegaum.
7th Regiment.....Bhuj.
8th Regiment.....*Kurrachee, Hyderabad. Under orders to join General Phayre's Column.*
9th Regiment.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Surat.
10th Light Infantry.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Surat.
11th Regiment.....Poona, Mehidpur, Sholapur, Kirkee.
12th Regiment.....Rajkot, Dwarka.
13th Regiment.....Mhow.
14th Regiment.....Aden, Perim.
15th Regiment.....Ahmedabad, Sidra.
16th Regiment.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Malegaon.
17th Regiment.....Satara, Dharwar.
18th Regiment.....Poona, Kanna, Ahmednagar.
19th Regiment.....*Kandahar, with detachments on line of communication.*
Depôt.....Sholapur.
20th Regiment.....Baroda.
21st Regt. [Marine Batt].....Bombay, Persian Gulf.
22nd Regiment.....Belgaum, Kaladgi.
23rd Light Infantry.....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Ahmednagar.
24th Regiment.....*Kandahar, with detachments on line of communication.*
Depôt.....Mhow.
25th Light Infantry.....Bombay.
26th Regiment.....Deesa, Surat.
27th L. I. [1st Baluchi].....*On line of communication.*
Depôt.....Hyderabad.
28th Regiment.....*Kandahar, with detachments on line of communication.*
Depôt.....Surat.
29th Regt. [2nd Baluchis].....*Kandahar.*
Depôt.....Hyderabad.
30th Regt. [Jacob's Rifles].....*Girisk Column.*
Depôt.....Jacobabad.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.
Bank of Bombay meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Cricket Match, 2 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd inst.—Calcutta (s), from Kurrachee; Siam (s), Sydney. Yesterday—Ellora (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lawrence Delop, to Havre; J. N. Gamwell, London; Sarsena, Calcutta; Burma (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Auersperg	Ziehrer.
Overture	Dame de Antecohla...	Mercandante.
Romance	Stradella	Flotow.
Waltz	Wiener Blut	Strauss.
Potpourri	Madam Angot	Lecocq.
Quadrille	Geroldstein	Strauss.
Standchen		Koschen.
Waltz	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Cavatina	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
Galop	Louischen	Gung'l.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Macedonia entered the dock yesterday.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay, has accepted the post of a patron and has become a life member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—J. Carter, a seaman of the British ship W. J. Russel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. G. P. Cooper of assaulting Charles Patterson, the steward of that vessel, on the 30th ultimo. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default, fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Bastian Marrian, a domestic servant in the employ of a Mr. W. Wilson, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of stealing three currency notes of the value of Rs. 30, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Anderson and two other European seamen of the s. s. Tyra were yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing do duty on board that vessel, of which they are articled seamen.

A LONDON BANK SUIT DISMISSED.—A suit brought by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Govindrao *alias* Bujaba Bulvant, a district court pleader, was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice West. After a lengthened enquiry as to the defendant's identity with the person whose name appeared on the memorandum and articles of association, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT IN THE FORT.—On Monday night last the house occupied by Nusserwanjee Pestonjee as a sodawater manufactory in Bazaar Gate Street was broken into from a sweeper's gully, and property to the value of Rs. 859 stolen. The property consisted of currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 659 and a number of gold embroidered skull caps, valued at about Rs. 200. The theft is supposed to have been committed by professional housebreakers. Police enquiries are in progress.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A PARSEE LADY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The *Bengal Times* says:—A short while ago there was a story going the round about some European having outraged a Parsee lady's modesty in a train near Jabbulpore. Enquiry has since brought to light that the man was *not* a European. Pursuing the thread of enquiry, we find it proved that no Parsee or other lady happened to be in the train at all when the outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated; consequently, the story has been circulated—like that of the three black crows—with some of the important details rather magnified by excited fancy.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF POONA.—The mortality in the city of Poona during the last month is two hundred and ten by fever, ague and other diseases. The above number includes men, women, and children.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE LATE MR. GUNESH WASUDEO JOSHI.—A meeting of the general committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was held in the Sabha's rooms on the evening of Saturday last. About a hundred and fifty gentlemen, including half a dozen official visitors, were present. Rao Bahadoor Shriniwas Shesho was called to the chair. Two resolutions were unanimously carried—one expressing the sense of the deep and almost irreparable loss which the Sabha have sustained by the death of one of its leading promoters and active members Mr. Ganesh Wasudeo Joshi, and the other that a letter of condolence be presented to the aged mother of the deceased gentleman.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT a meeting of the Chamber held yesterday afternoon several very important questions were discussed at considerable length. The chairman in an able and exhaustive speech reviewed the leading events which had occurred since the last meeting, and in which the Chamber was interested. He touched upon matters connected with the Port Trust, the mail-day question, the compulsory registration of partnerships and other subjects. The report of the committee on the Factories Bill was read, and its adoption was moved by Mr. Roberts, who expressed an opinion that it was better for children to be woking in a clean and well ventilated factory than huddling together in a miserable hovel in the wet season or running about under a burning sun in the hot weather. Mr. Sorabjee seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Kittredge and the chairman in a few pertinent remarks, and carried unanimously. Mr. Symons moved the adoption of the recommendation of the committees on arbitration, which was to the effect that a special sub-committee of the Chamber should be appointed to take into consideration questions affecting the trade of Bombay which may be submitted to them with the mutual consent of those interested. After some little discussion the report was unanimously adopted. The Trade Marks Bill was then considered for some time. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, referred to the difficulty experienced in dealing with the subject owing to the great number and variety of marks in use. The adoption of the report was, on the motion of Mr. Sedgwick, carried unanimously. The committee on the compulsory registration of partnerships presented a report, in which they expressed regret that they were unable to bring forward a scheme which they could recommend the Chamber to adopt. Mr. Kittredge objected to the report of the committee being simply recorded, and proposed that the committee be instructed to inform the Government that the difficulties in the way of framing such a bill were so many and so great that they must for the present withdraw their request for an Act for the purpose. This resolution was carried, four members of the Chamber voting against it. The subject of the Petroleum Bill was then introduced by Mr. Kittredge, who advanced overwhelming arguments against the measure. His remarks were loudly applauded. He showed the rapid growth of the kerosine oil trade in India, and pointed to the rarity of accidents as a proof that the oil was comparatively harmless unless in cases of wanton neglect and recklessness. He proposed the following resolution:—

That hitherto Municipal rules have proved sufficient to guard against any dangers, real or supposed, in the case of kerosine oil. That in the opinion of this Chamber nothing has been brought forward to call into operation even the provisions of Section 37 of Act XII. of 1875, and that, until that provision has been proved to be ineffectual, no further legislation is needed. That the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of India, called the Petroleum Bill, must, if made law, seriously restrict, if it does not entirely check, this important and rapidly growing trade. That the Government of India be respectfully requested to postpone further consideration of the proposed Bill until good cause be shown for the necessity of restrictive measures. That the committee of the Chamber be requested to represent these views to his Lordship the Governor General in Council. Mr. Richardson seconded the motion and advanced some powerful arguments in its favour. The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, Dr. Blaney presiding; and there were also present:—Sir Frank Souter, K.t., C. S. I., Dr. Cook, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Nowrojee Furdonjee, F. C. Gangjee, and Rahimtoola M. Sayani. Mr. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, and the heads of departments were also present. A good deal of miscellaneous business was disposed of, but several matters of importance were held over in order to give the Municipal Commissioner time to report upon them and for other reasons. At the suggestion of the Commissioner the Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off from the assessment book of Rs. 3,305, being the difference between the amount of rates originally calculated as payable by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the years 1876—79 for land under the G. I. P. Railway lines in Bombay, and Rs. 12,000, the amount recently settled on with the Railway Company to be paid. Mr. F. C. Gangjee brought forward a notice of motion of his intention to ask the Municipal Commissioner to add to his report on the subject of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, what time the flooring of the reservoir would take to complete with the division walls, and what time without them. The Commissioner stated that the walls could be put up at the same time as the flooring, namely, six months. The Chairman also brought on his notice of motion asking the Municipal Commissioner to expedite the preparation of the plans for the cover and filter beds of the reservoir, submitting them with tenders for executing the work as early as possible. The Chairman at the same time asked when the altered plans, which provide for executing the division walls in the reservoir, as passed by the Council, would be submitted. The Commissioner stated in reply that the plans were in course of preparation and would be produced at an early date. The next subject was a renewed application from the surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for a grant from the unexpended balance of the grant for the hospital to allow of the construction of a garden round the hospital building. In a short discussion which ensued, it was insisted upon that the sanction of the Council to any diversion from the annual grant for the hospital was absolutely necessary. On the motion of Dr. Cook, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, it was resolved that sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 1,200 from savings on the grant for the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to provide for the cost of constructing a garden around the hospital for the use of the patients, together with the cost of a summer-house and seats to be placed in the garden. In terms of a notice of motion given by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, it was resolved that the Commissioner be asked to state, for the information of the Council, the circumstances which led to the adoption of the drainage system for Camatesepoors, the officer who prepared the scheme, &c., to report if the scheme has proved a failure, and if the sum of Rs. 67,612, proposed to be spent for improving the drainage of the district, would be wholly thrown away as alleged by the Sanitary Commissioner of this Presidency. Among the matters the consideration of which was postponed, were papers on the proposed reorganisation of the Bombay Fire Brigade; on the excess over the sanctioned amounts for brick making and repairing machinery at Panwell; on an excess of Rs. 6,000 in the building of the new milch cattle stables, &c.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF MAIL-DAY.

IN a letter, dated the 24th July, addressed to the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Secretary of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce says, with reference to a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th ult. from the Bombay Chamber, that the same arguments which have been advanced by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the closing of the mails on Bombay on Monday apply as strongly against the mails being closed in Calcutta on Tuesday. The letter goes on to state that inasmuch as Bombay merchants have found that one day does not give sufficient time in which to prepare documents for their one article of export, so Calcutta merchants have found from experience that two days are insufficient for the preparation of all that is required. In conclusion the writer says that his committee feel sure that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would reconsider their request for the continuance of a Wednesday mail day for Calcutta, if it could be shown (as stated by Bombay) that the general public in India and at home would benefit by the mail being closed at Calcutta on some other day. A letter, with reference to the same subject from the Director General to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, has also been published. The letter, which is dated April 5th, after stating that an acceleration of the ordinary train once a week, when carrying the overland mail, would disorganize the entire railway mail services throughout India, the timing of which depends upon the trunk line from Calcutta to Bombay, says:—

That the advantages of an earlier arrival of the train at Bombay would probably be found to be even greater than the Chamber suppose, for, by allowing the steamer to leave Bombay by 10·30 a.m. instead of at 7 p.m., it would be possible to land the mails in London 16½ hours earlier, *i. e*, at 10½ a.m. on Wednes

Russian. From Berlin it is reported that the Russians have endeavoured to find allies in Japan and Portugal, but have not succeeded in either case. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says:—The Rossija, which left on the 2nd July for the China waters, has on board, besides its crew, 4,000 troops belonging to the cavalry, artillery and sappers, and twenty officers. It carries also 8,000,000 cartridges, 10,000 torpedoes, and two large completely armed torpedo boats. The whole number of torpedo boats in the Pacific amounts to eight. General Kaufmann went six weeks ago from Tashkend to Kuldja. Lieutenant-General Abramoff commands at Fergana. From the northern governments recruits have been sent for the completion of the detachments on the Chinese frontier. They will for the present not take part in the approaching campaign, but remain in garrison. Large bodies of troops are said to be moving towards the Trans-Caucasian regions under the command of General Scobeleff. Others are proceeding by water to Vladivostock. According to news from Orenburg, a Russian officer has just arrived there to hire 5,000 camels for General Scobeleff's expedition. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the vanguard of General Scobeleff's army in central Asia having reached Bami, on the northern slopes of the Kopet Dagh Hills, on June 23, on June 28 it penetrated as far as Artchman, which was speedily deserted by the enemy. To prevent the recurrence of last year's disaster, magazines are formed at Bami, prior to the main force taking the field. All the villages entered were found to be empty, the inhabitants having retreated east, in the direction of Denghil Tepe. Six weeks hence the campaign will begin in earnest.

News has been received at St. Petersburg that the explorer Colonel Prjevalski and his party are prisoners in the hands of the Chinese. From letters of Colonel Prjevalski, it appears (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) that the Chinese authorities objected to, but did not actually prohibit, his journey to Thibet. Having proceeded from the Zaisanpost to Khami, Syrtye and Kourlyk Tsaidan, at which latter place he arrived on the 25th of September, the Colonel crossed the Blue River, and entered Thibet by the plateau of Tanla. At a disance of 250 versts from Hlassa he was met by special emissaries of the Dalai Lama, telling him in the most courteous of language that the people, taking the Russians for sorcerers, would not permit their entering the capital, lest they should injure or abduct their idolised high priest. Witchcraft, it appears, was attributed to them from the havoc their rifles made among a band of brigands in the Thibet Hills. There remained nothing for Colonel Prjevalski and his twelve Russian associates but to retrace their steps. By the middle of February he returned to Tsaidan, and towards the end of March reached Sinine. The Chinese authorities, after many expostulations, permitted him to travel along the Yellow River, whence he intended to return to Siberia by Datchin, Alasolin, and Ougra. While carrying out this intention he was arrested somewhere near the Yellow River.

THE REVIEW BY THE QUEEN.

THE opening of Parliament by the Queen in person is the grandest of our inside spectacles, and of our out-door we have nothing more splendid than a review in Windsor Great Park by the Sovereign with her household and the Staff of the Army surrounding her The ground itself is singularly picturesque, covered as it is in the season when these reviews are held with the smoothest and freshest verdure, and almost entirely enclosed as it is with lofty elms, luxuriant on every branch in rich green foliage. On some former occasions larger numbers had been inspected in the Great Park than were under arms there on Wednesday, the total on this occasion not being much above 11,000; but among these were some of the finest regiments in the service, including the 1st and 2d Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Grenadier and the Scots Guards. The review was, as usual, held on the wide sward between Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride, the saluting flag being placed almost parallel with the eastern side of the latter, and at a point a little north of Queen Victoria's Review Oak. With the exception of an enclosure for the Royal Household, one for the Eton boys, and one for the Press, there were no reserved places. Barriers had been placed for some distance at either side of the saluting flag; and outside these, and indeed all along the review ground on the Queen Anne's Rideside there was a very large concourse of spectators and a considerable number of carriages, though the show of equipages was not at all equal to what it had been at other military displays on the same spot. This was, no doubt, due to the terrific thunderstorm and heavy fall of rain which had occurred earlier in the afternoon, and to the overcast appearance of the clouds later on. But, as it turned out, the roads through the park were not at all in a bad state, the grass was in very good condition for the movement of troops, and there was no rain during the review. The different forces began to take up their positions soon after 3 o'clock, and by 4 General Lysons, accompanied by his Staff, was seeing that the necessary preparations were well in hand.

The Queen left the Castle at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock, and at the same instant the field batteries on the review ground commenced firing the Royal salute of 21 guns. Her Majesty came on the ground, preceded by Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, who was attended by Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Charles Ellice, and the rest of the Horse Guards Staff. The Queen was seated in a carriage drawn by four white ponies, two outriders going before. In the carriage with Her Majesty were the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian. In the carriage and four following that of Her Majesty were Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the two sons of the Prince of Wales. Close to Her Majesty rode the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian in the uniforms of Major-Generals, and three foreign officers, two of whom were dark uniforms and helmets with white plumes, the third being attired in a blue uniform and a cocked hat. Several carriages conveying Her Majesty's suite followed, and the rear of the Royal *cortege* was brought up by a number of mounted footmen, who, like the other Royal servants, save the postillions, who, as usual, were in blue, wore the scarlet liveries. The mounted escort was a troop of the 18th Hussars. When Her Majesty turned from the Long Walk into the open space the Royal standard was hoisted as the saluting flag, and the numerous bands on the ground played the National Anthem, while the spectators cheered lustily, and there was a general waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The Queen reached the saluting flag at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock. The whole of the troops were under the command of General Sir Daniel Lysons, who has recently assumed the command at Aldershot in succession to General Sir Thomas Steele. Sir Daniel took up his headquarters at Ascot on Wednesday, the Aldershot Army Corps having then encamped on the Heaths at Ascot and Chobham, and also on the cavalry exercise ground west of Queen Anne's Ride, where the 2d Life Guards and Blues also encamped on Wednesday night.

The Cavalry Division was commanded by Major-General Sir F. W. Fitzwigram. The 1st Brigade, consisting of the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 2nd Life Guards, the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the H. Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was commanded by Colonel J. Keith Fraser. The 2d Brigade, composed of the 4th Hussars, the 5th Lancers, the 11th Hussars, 7th Dragoon Guards, and the K. Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was commanded by Colonel R. Blundell.

The Corps Troops were the Depôt Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineer Troops, the Army Service Corps, and the Army Hospital Corps.

The 1st Infantry Division was commanded by Major-General Peyton. Its 1st Brigade, under Colonel R. Gibbs, consisted of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 2d Battalion Scots Guards, and the 42d Highlanders. Its 2d Brigade, under Colonel Macpherson, consisted of the 2d Battalion 18th Foot, the 52d Foot, and the 82d Foot. The Divisional Troops were the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; the E Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, the B Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, the K Battery 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the 24th Company Royal Engineers.

The 2d Infantry Division was commanded by Major General Spurgin. Its 1st Brigade, under Major-General Cameron, consisted of the 75th Foot, the 95th Foot, and the 96th Foot. Its 2d Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl, was made up of the 2d Battalion 19th Foot, the 45th Foot, and the 109th Foot. The Divisional Troops were the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, the L Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery, the M Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery, the H. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the 17 th Company Royal Engineers.

The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Troops, headed the Brigade of Household Cavalry in all its movements. His Royal Highness, who was in the full uniform of the Life Guards and wore the star and riband of the Garter, was loudly cheered during the exercises. The Duke of Connaught, who also wore the star and riband of the Garter, rode at the head of the Rifle Brigade.

When Her Majesty reached the ground, all the troops were in their first formation for review. They were placed in two lines. The first line had its Royal Horse Artillery on its right, then the Brigade of Household Cavalry; next the Company of Royal Engineers; in the centre the 1st Infantry Division, with the Divisional Battalion on its left; then the field batteries of the 1st Division, and on the extreme left the 5th Dragoon Guards as divisional cavalry. The second line was of similar formation, except that it had the Telegraph Troop, Royal Engineers, on its extreme left. Its infantry was the 2nd Infantry Division, and its divisional cavalry were the 7th Dragoon Guards. The Royal Horse Artillery and the field batteries of both lines were at close intervals, the cavalry in column of squadrons, and the infantry in line of quarter columns.

Her Majesty, still seated in her carriage, passed from right to left down the front line, and back left to right down the second line. When the Queen had thus inspected the whole of the troops, the march past was at once carried out, the Royal equipage having drawn up at the saluting flag. The order of the 1st Division in the march past was—The Royal Horse Artillery, at full interval; the Household Cavalry Brigade; the 1st Divisional Cavalry, by wings; three Field Batteries, in line of close intervals; the Divisional General with his Staff; the bands; Company Royal Engineers; the 1st Infantry Division; the Divisional Battalion forming the rear, in column of double companies. The 2d Division was of like formation, but had the C Troop Royal Engineers in its rear. The Guards were, as usual, loudly cheered, and, as usual, they marched well; but as a whole the infantry regiments did not acquit themselves in a manner to call for any particular notice of their style except that certainly it would bear improvement. The general opinion of the spectators was that the spiked helmet does not become the Royal Artillery nearly so well as did the busby, which has still been retained by the Royal Horse Artillery.

After the march past in the foregoing formation, the Royal Horse Artillery of the 2d Division formed in line with that of the 1st Division, and the Cavalry of the 2d Division formed in succession in rear of the Cavalry of the 1st Division. The field batteries having moved off to the left short of the Infantry of the 1st Division, the Infantry of the 2d Division formed in front of the Infantry of the 1st, the Divisional Battalion getting in rear of the centre. The Infantry then marched past by brigades, and moved to the extreme end of the ground, where they formed fours right, double, in succession, and stood in one line of columns of double companies facing the saluting flag. The Royal Artillery and Cavalry then cantered past, and the two brigades formed in two lines at the rear of the line of field batteries Opposite the saluting flag there was now first the Field Artillery; behind them, the 1st Cavalry Brigade; next the 2d Cavalry Brigade; then the 1st and 2d Divisions of Infantry, with the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles on their left and the Rifle Brigade on their right, but separated from the divisions. The Divisonal Cavalry were to the left of the saluting flag in the space between a line of which it was the centre and the field batteries. The latter advanced towards the saluting flag at a trot, and were supposed to come into action and fire one round, though no ammunition was used. They then limbered up and moved off. Then followed one of the two finest features in the whole of the exercises. The two Cavalry Brigades advanced successively performing sword exercise, and retired doing pursuing practice. The 5th Dragoon Guards and the 7th Dragoon Guards then advanced at a trot, next cantered, and finally made a charge. It was admitted by all competent judges present that no movement could have been more splendidly executed. The horses dashed past Her Majesty at tremendous pace, and yet in almost perfect line, while the troopers, sword in hand, were bent forward as if precipitating themselves and their powerful steeds on the enemy against whom they were supposed to be acting. Immense cheering, continued after the regiments had pulled up, told them how this admirably executed movement was appreciated by the spectators. The infantry then advanced in review order and saluted Her Majesty, the bands again played the National Anthem, and the Queen left the ground amid renewed acclamations, which she graciously acknowledged by repeated bows to the crowds who lined her road back to Windsor Castle.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a day or two later received the Queen's commands to inform General Sir D. Lysons that the review which took place on Wednesday under his orders, in the presence of her Majesty, in Windsor Great Park, met with her entire satisfaction. The soldier-like appearance of the troops, and the precision with which the several manœuvres were executed, were specially remarked, and his Royal Highness has much pleasure in conveying to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of all arms, the expression of her Majesty's approval.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE first stage of the great annual rifle contest for the Queen's Prize was determined on Wednesday, when at the conclusion of the shooting at the 600 yards range Corporal Scott, of the 13th Cheshire (now the 4th), having made a score of 34 at the 600 yards range in addition to 35 made at 200 yards and 33 at 500 yards range, was declared to be the winner of the National Rifle Association silver medal and of £60 in money with the splendid total score of 162 points, being six points more than have ever been made at Wimbledon before. Quartermaster Macdonald of the 10th Forfar won the corresponding prize last year with a total score of 96. Closely following the winning score was that of Sergeant Woodcock, 7th Stafford, who made 100 points, and Sergeant Shaw, 13th Cheshire, who, having raised his score to 98 by six consecutive bulls'-eyes at the 600 yards range, was unfortunate enough to miss his last shot, and so lost his chance of carrying off the first prize. The Martini Henry has now been in the hands of the Volunteers competing for the Queen's Prize for three years, and the extraordinary scoring in the first stage this year shows that the men have made themselves masters of the weapon. An analysis of the scores of the winners in the first stage of the competition for the last three years gives the following result.—

1878.		1879.		1880.	
3 scores of 95	..	1 score of 96	...	1 score of 102	
2 ,, 94	...	3 ,, 95	...	1 ,, 100	
4 ,, 93	...	6 ,, 94	...	1 ,, 98	
1 ,, 92	...	6 ,, 93	...	2 ,, 97	
4 ,, 91	...	9 ,, 92	...	4 ,, 95	
16 ,, 90	...	11 ,, 91	...	6 ,, 94	
17 ,, 89	...	20 ,, 90	...	7 ,, 93	
8 ,, 88	...	4 ,, 89	...	10 ,, 92	
				12 ,, 91	
				16 ,, 90	

Subjoined are the names and scores of the winner and the 43 following, who take £12 and the National Rifle Association badge each, and are entitled to shoot on Tuesday next for Her Majesty's prize of £250:—

QUEEN'S.—FIRST STAGE.

N R A Silver Medal and Badge and £60.	200 Yards. Pts.	500 Yards. Pts.	600 Yards. Pts.	Total. Pts.
Corporal Scott, 4th Cheshire ... £12 and Badge.	35	33	34	102
Sergeant Woodcock, 7th Stafford	33	34	33	100
Sergeant Shaw, 4th Cheshire	33	35	30	98
Sergeant Dowling, 3rd Hants	32	31	34	97
Corporal Parry, 6th Cheshire	33	30	34	97
Corporal Harrold, 56th Kent	32	31	32	95
Corporal Prebble, 37th Middlesex	33	31	31	95
Private Hargreaves, 40th Lancashire	33	32	30	95
Col-Sergt Byrne, 47th Lancashire	34	33	28	95
Colour-Sergt George, 7th Stafford	29	32	33	94
Private Fergusson, 1st Argyll	31	30	33	94
Corporal Roberts, 16th Lanark	30	33	31	94
Fairsate Little, 15th Middlesex	31	32	31	94
Col-Sergeant Lester, 1st Edinburgh	31	35	28	94
Private Haines, 3rd Wilts	35	32	27	94
Corporal Capien, 5th Hants	27	32	34	93
Private Newham, 1st Leicester	30	29	34	93
Lieutenant Moore, 3rd Hants	30	30	33	93
Corporal Meakin, 13th Cheshire	29	33	31	93
Corporal Vickers, 1st Notts	30	33	30	93
Corporal Sheath, 1st Isle of Wight	32	31	30	93
Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries	33	31	29	93
Private Phillips, 1st Hants	28	32	32	92
Colour-Sergt Brooking, 22nd Mdlx	30	30	32	92
Colour-Serge Darby, 28th Somerset	31	30	31	92
Sailor Young, 29th Middlesex	32	29	31	92
Private Duddy, 3rd Hants	30	32	30	92
Corporal Dixon, 6th Northumberland	30	33	29	92
Sergeant Milne, 1st Forfar	32	31	29	92
Drill-Sergeant Bateman, H.A.C.	30	34	28	92
Private M'Farlane, 1st Renfrew	31	33	28	92
Private Ewen, 2nd Middlesex	32	33	27	92
Sergeant Clubb, 7th Stafford	33	27	31	91
Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew	30	31	33	91
Sergeant Junor, 47th Lancashire	30	31	30	91
Private Keiman, 1st Ross	31	30	30	91
Private Chignell, 35th Middlesex	32	29	30	91
Sergeant Stewart, 10th Forfar	33	28	30	91
Corporal Griffiths, 56th Lancashire	34	27	30	91
Corporal Harris, 1st Warwick	30	32	29	91
Private Gowis, 5th Salop	31	32	28	91
Private Bonner, 2nd Lincoln	33	30	28	91
Lieut Lockhart, 2nd Northumberld	32	32	27	91
Sergeant Steven, 37th Middlesex	31	34	26	91

The following 27, who made 90 each, had to shoot for the remaining 16 places in the Sixty on Saturday afternoon:—

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Sergt Osmond, 1st A B Dorset	29	27	34	90
Lieut Dobson, 1st Notts	27	31	32	90
Corp Brindley, 4th A B Cheshire	27	32	31	90
Pte Powney, 22nd Middlesex	28	31	31	90
Sergt Russell, 7th Stafford	29	30	31	90
Pte Newman, 26th Kent	29	30	31	90
Sergt Mitchell, 1st Cumberland	30	29	31	90
Corp Wakelin, 1st Devon	31	28	31	90
Sergt Giles, 6th Surrey	28	32	30	90
Sergt Cotter, 1st London Engineers	28	32	30	90
Sergt Mackie, 32nd Cumberland	30	31	29	90
Sergt Burling, 1st Berks	31	30	29	90
Corp Woolfry, 3rd somerset	32	29	29	90
Corp Cartwright, 12th Lincoln	32	29	29	90
Colour-Sergt Watts, 28th Middlesex	34	27	29	90
Pte Hawley, 1st Edinburgh	31	33	26	90
Pte Tucker 3rd Lamark	33	33	24	90

The Alfred prize, fired for with the Snider at 200 yards, is of the value of £400, and is divided into one prize of £20, two of £10, thirty of £5, forty of £3, and forty-five of £2 each. The first prize of £20 in the Alfred competition was won by Private Whitelaw, of the 1st Lanarkshire, who made 34 points, by an inner and six bulls. Private Dickson, of the same regiment, Corporal Berrington, of the 2nd Denbigh, Sergeant Forbes, 8th Lanark, and Private Cameron, 3rd Lanark, all made the same score; and more than fifty totals of 31 points each were thrown out of this prize list. Last year four highest "possibles" of 35 points were made for the first place, and twenty-four scores of 31 were counted out of the list. The Inter-Universities Long Range match was won by Cambridge with a total of 676, against 561 made by Oxford. In the unfinished com petitions on the first day the leading scores were obtained by the following:—The Robin Hood: Captain Court, 2nd Derby, 35 (highest possible score). The Alexandra: Colour Sergeant Slater, 31st Lanarkshire, 35 (highest possible score). The Pavilion: Lieutenant M'Kerrell, London Scottish, 34. The Wills Prize: Lieutenant Lovibond, 3rd Kent, 34. The John Hall; Private Deeley, 2nd Middlesex, 34; and Lieutenant Heap, 2nd Lancashire, 33. Much interest was excited by the shooting of several members of the American team. Captain Jackson, in the St. Leger, shooting with a Sharp small-bore rifle, made ten consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. In the Snider Association Cup, on the second day, Major Pearse, of the 4th Devon, an old Queen's Prizeman, made seven bulls running, and made a score of 35. The still more remarkable score of ten consecutive bulls at 900 yards making 50 points, was made by Mr. Jackson, an American, for the St. Leger Stakes. In the *Daily Telegraph* competition, nine 34's tied for the Cup. The shooting on the third day was a good deal interfered with in the afternoon by a thick haze, which for a time almost completely obscured the targets at the long ranges, and severely handicapped the unfortunate competitors who were compelled to fire at the time. It was not until towards the evening that the ranges again became clear and good scores were made. The ties for the *Daily Telegraph* prize were shot off during the day, the cup falling to Colour-Sergeant Symons, of the Guernsey Militia. No other competition was concluded. In reply to a telegram sent by Sir Henry Halford to America, with reference to the proposed international match, the following reply has been received:—"Gilderaleeve, New York, to Sir Henry Halford, Wimbledon.—The Board decides that the restrictions refer to the American team as a body, and not to the action of individual members." This reduces the match to one between teams of Americans and Britons, selected respectively by Mr. Hyde, of the United States, and Colonel Holland. The following gentlemen have been selected to form the American team:—Messrs. W. Farrow, J. F. Brown, Dr. Scott, H. T. Rockwell, F. Hyde, Dr. Dudley, Charles Laird, W. Gerrish, W. H. Jackson, and Dr. Clark. General Hanley was unanimously elected captain.

STORMY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

THUNDERSTORMS of exceptional severity and frequency have prevailed throughout the kingdom during the past week. On Tuesday a storm of great violence burst over Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the West and Midland Counties, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property. The effects of the storm were most severely felt in Manchester. The thunder and rainfall were so loud that the county court had to adjourn. At about half-past one o'clock an unusually bright flash of lightning was noted, and two shops standing on the east bank of the river Irwell collapsed. Five persons—two men, two boys, and a girl—were got out of the ruins and taken to the infirmary. One of the men died soon after his admission. Several of the others were seriously injured. Part of the houses fell into the river. Two bodies were recovered from the ruins on Wednesday. A third person is still missing. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned. In a storm which visited London on Wednesday, the roof of the Ship Restaurant, Charing Cross, was struck by lightning, and some damage was done. In the Midland counties the heavy rains have caused serious floods. The whole valley of the Soar, in Leicestershire, from Leicester to Loughborough, is described as an inland sea. The farmers have suffered heavily. Seventeen head of cattle were struck dead by lightning, and large quantities of hay have been washed away. Some parts of the town of Leicester are flooded and impassable, except in vehicles. North of Leicester a bridge on the main line of the Midland railway fell, and the traffic on the line is stopped. The Leicester Station was crowded with detained passengers, among whom was Mr. Justice Huddleston and a number of barristers on their way to the Rutland Assizes. In Warwickshire, also, much damage has been done by the floods, and both on the Great Western and North Western lines of railway, traffic has been impeded by the giving way of embankments. In Oxford a heavy hailstorm wrought much damage among the windows. At Weeden, near Northampton, eight cottages were inundated and collapsed, and several persons were injured. At Flore, in the same district, a man was struck by lightning and killed. From Staffordshire there are similar reports. The parish church of Sedgley and the house of a Baptist minister at Wolverhampton were struck by lightning and injured, while at Wednesfield a man and his son were burned by the electric fluid. Much damage was done in other districts. In the upper reaches of the Mersey the river overflowed. The low-lying portions of St. Helen's was flooded. A public-house in Liverpool was set on fire by lightning. The storm at Sheffield was especially severe, and two houses were struck by the lightning and considerably injured. At Huddersfield the river Colne overflowed. At a farm-house at Grappenhall, near Warrington, the lightning struck a parlour grate and knocked down a servant. Several farm buildings and many trees were greatly damaged. The lightning struck the main gas pipe of the Swan Spinning Company's mill Oldham, setting fire to the gas, and the roofs of one or two houses were also injured. Two mills near Oldham were set on fire, and a boy was struck down by lightning, but not seriously injured. During a thunderstorm in Haddingtonshire on the 8th inst four tramps were struck by the lightning. One was killed, and two were injured about the face; the other escaped unhurt. On the following day a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rains, was experienced throughout Forfarshire. Some districts have been flooded, and considerable damage has been done to crops. While a number of persons were working in a potato-field on Soutar Farm, ten miles from Forfar, four of them were struck by lightning, falling to the ground. One of them was killed instantly.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

ON July 15th a colliery explosion occurred at the London and South Wales Colliery Company's pit at Risca, about six miles from Newport, Monmouthshire. There were 800 men employed at this pit, working in two shifts—one commencing at 6 a. m. and working until 2, the other commencing at 2 and working until 10. At 10 o'clock the second shift were brought up, and what may be called a repairing shift descended to attend to the falls, props, &c. At 10-30 all was reported as safe by the night foreman. At about 1-30, however, the report of the explosion was heard, and the usual vibrations occurred, followed by a cloud of sulphurous smoke. The engine-driver was in the office at the mouth of the pit immediately before the explosion, but had left, and thus saved himself, as the explosion spent itself mainly at the up-cast shaft. The roof of the office was blown away and was greatly injured. This, however, was nothing to the great loss of life occasioned by the explosion. Altogether 120 lamps were taken down at 10 o'clock, when the shift went down. The pit and the ventilation were so broken down that it was 8 o'clock before anybody could descend the pit. Then the manager, accompanied by a number of sturdy colliers, descended, and found at the bottom of the shaft the hitcher's body. Further on other bodies were discovered, and it was evident that all the men who went down on that shift, numbering 119, were killed by the explosion and after-damp that followed. In fact, the hopes of saving any lives had been abandoned. In the afternoon the bodies of the hitcher and three others were brought to bank. The scene at the mouth of the pit was very heartrending—men, women, and children making inquiries and bemoaning their loss. The colliery is situated in the Sirhowy Valley, and the vein that was being worked was the highly gaseous black vein; and it is stated that as many as 1,000 tons per day have of late been brought up. Messrs. Watts, Milburn, and Co. are the agents. Mr. Watts is the managing director of the company, and the coal is shipped at both Newport and Cardiff, and sent extensively by train. In the evening all hopes of saving life had been abandoned, and men were employed in clearing the roadways of the falls and propping the pits, so as to enable them to get at the bodies of the poor fellows who have perished.

A Mansion House fund had been opened for relief of the families of those killed.

THE DERBY DIFFICULTY.

THE owners of Robert the Devil, Messrs. Brewer, and Blanton, whose colt ran second to Bend Or for the Derby, formally objected to the winner on the 15th July, to the Messrs. Weatherby. The protest against the stakes being paid over to the Duke of Westminster has been made upon the opinion, expressed by Sir John Holker and Mr. Wheele, and the exact words of the objection which has been made to the stakeholders, as well as to the Stewards of the Epsom Meeting, are as below:—

"TO THE STEWARDS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB AND MESSRS. WEATHERBY.

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, Charles Brewer, of 29, St. Jame's-street, Middlesex, gentleman, and Charles Blanton, of Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, trainer, joint owners of the bay colt Robert the Devil, who was engaged and ran in the race for the Derby Stakes at Epsom on Wednesday, the 26th of May last, do hereby object to the stakes payable to the winner of the said race being paid to his Grace the Duke of Westminster as the owner of the chestnut colt which was entered for and ran first in the said race in the name of Bend Or, by Doncaster out of Rouge Rose, on the ground that the last-named horse was not the horse he was represented to be, either in the entry or at the time of the race, and we further claim payment of the said stakes to us as the owners of the first-named horse, Robert the Devil, who ran second in the said race.

"Dated this 15th July.

(Signed) "CHARLES BREWER.
"CHARLES BLANTON."

The Derby Stakes have already been paid over to the Duke of Westminster.

The stewards of the Jockey Club met on Friday morning, but nothing further was decided as to their future action in the matter of Bend Or and Robert the Devil.

The interest which is taken in the matter throughout the country is shown by the fact that during the day after the lodging of the objection Messrs. Weatherby and Son received upwards of 300 letters and telegrams from persons chiefly resident in the provinces, making inquiries as to the veracity of the rumours to the identity of Bend Or.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

HINDU FAMILIES OF MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As promised in my letter of the 19th June last, I annex hereunder a list of the Hindu families belonging to the aristocracy of Mysore. For want of sympathy and encouragement on the part of the present ruling power, the scions of these families have fallen from the high position their ancestors once occupied. The very names and histories of some of these families are not known to the foreigners, who now fill the high appointments in the Mysore service.

You are doubtless aware that in Native Courts the attachment of princes is governed by the length of service of particular families, and the number of generations during which they have served their sovereign, rather than by the number of talismanic affixes to their names, some of the Madrassees plume themselves. In the nomination of officers, for the future administration of the Maharaja, the above principle should be kept in view, or else the Maharaja will have around him a cordon of officers whom he could not possibly confide in.

A knowledge of English should not be taken as the *sine quâ non* of qualification for an office under a native administration. The mass of people speak Canarese. The vernacular of the public records is Canarese. The Maharaja's own vernacular is Canarese. Proficiency in Canarese is all that would be required in a native administration. The descendants of old families are more or less versed in the vernacular of the country, and in the ordinary routine of public business. If they are taken up on hand I am sanguine they would amply do justice to their selection.

None of the Madrassees now in power can boast of connection with Mysore, nor of service under British officers of the Commission, for more than a decade or so. I believe Mysore was *terra incognita* to their fathers.

A European officer, coming from the other end of the globe, sees no difference between the natives of Mysore and their *confreres* from Madras, but to natives, nationality and a thorough knowledge of the institutions and customs of the country in the ruling authority is everything. A disappointed suitor will still be satisfied with a minute and searching enquiry and a careful appreciation of the facts of a case on the part of the judge. It will be more than half a bottle to the suitor.

If foreigners are to govern Mysore, it is better that many European officers, who have been the fathers of their people, should continue even after the change of rule. European character commands the universal confidence of the people much more than any Indian nation.

The following are but a few of the historical families in Mysore:—

1. Venkat Row Bharky and Sreenivasa Row Bharky, filled the high office of Commander-in-Chief, under Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, and have been distinguished generals and diplomatists of their time. (Vide pp. 209, 211, and 216 of Vol. I. of Wilks' History of Mysore). The great grandson of Venkat Row is now begging his bread somewhere in the Chittledroog district.

2. Bhisnappa Pundit was a Mahratta nobleman, and was taken into service by that great judge of men Hyder Ali, and was raised by him to the office of Buckshee, or general commanding the Mysore cavalry, which had won the admiration of the world. He and his nephew Bhima Row, fought side by side with the illustrious Duke of Wellington, in the battles of Assaye and Argaum, and several other important affairs under that famous general. Bhisnappa Pundit and his brother, Rama Row, who was at one time Dewan of the province, had life pensions conferred on them by the British Government for their faithful services. (Vide pp. 895 and 1089 of Vol II., Gurwood's Selections from the Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, and pp. 448 and 475, Vol. III., Marquis Wellesley's Despatches). The late Maharaja granted a jaghir. Luchman Row, the grand nephew of Bhisnappa Pundit, filled successfully the office of Regimentdar, or commander of a regiment, and has retired on pension. The late Viceroy conferred on him, at the Delhi Assemblage, the title of Rai Bahadur. Luchman has two grown up sons, one of whom has passed University examinations, and are fair English scholars. Some young men who have been blessed with influential godfathers were put in as attachés, while these young men have not been similarly provided for, though their claims have been repeatedly urged.

3. Hiranniappa was the nephew of the celebrated Dewan Purniah, and took no small part in the successful administration of his uncle. The Raja had conferred on him a jaghir, which passed into the hands of usurers. The late Maharaja treated him with a degree of respect second only to that of Purniah. Hiranniappa's sons drew stipends from the Palace, which were stopped in 1868, on the understanding that they should be provided for in the executive service of the country. Years after, one has been put in as an assistant record-keeper, somewhere in the Hassan district, on Rs. 25 a month, which is scarcely enough to keep his body and soul together.

4. Tippia was a trusted officer under the Mahomedan Government. On the revival of the Hindu kingdom of Mysore, he was promoted to the high office of Post-Master-General and Head of the Intelligence Department. He has left behind him a reputation for probity and devotion to duty, which have been scarcely equalled. His grandson, Sreenivasa Row, was a P.S. Munsiff, and had earned the confidence of Sir Mark Cubbon. Three grandsons of Tippia are now in petty ministerial appointments, though they have passed special test examinations by the higher standard, and are not wanting in qualification to fill high appointments. Ramaswamy, who committed the sin of urging his claims for preferment, has been snubbed and told to hold his tongue.

5. Timmappa was Post-Master-General and head of the Intelligence Department under Hyder Ali, who raised the department to the highest degree of efficiency (Vide p. 77, Vol. II. Wilks' History of Mysore). Though he fell a victim to a foul conspiracy, fostered by an unscrupulous countryman of his, a second Haman, the name of this nobleman is still mentioned with reverence. His grandson, Timmappa, was Fouzdar with special powers, and effectually quelled the insurrection of 1833 by capturing and executing in his own presence, five ringleaders of the insurrection (one of whom was a Brahmin), as has been acknowledged by Generals James and Dowker, and by Sir William Morrison, the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, afterwards Lieuentant Governor of Bengal. Timmappa's son, S. B. Krishnasami Ayengar, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, a good English scholar, and a gentleman of very high standing in the Mysore Service, who was persecuted at Mysore in 1872 by the present heads of the local Government, but saved by Lord Northbrook, has now been compelled to retire before his time. His sons, one of whom is an undergraduate, are good English scholars, and very promising, but no encouragement has been held out to them.

6. Govinda Row, of Chittledroog, was in the service of Tippu Sultan, and served with distinction in the diplomatic and Intelligence Departments under the Iron Duke who had conferred on Govinda Row, a honorary pension for life. (See pp. 1089 and 1303, Gurwood's Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.) Venkat Row, the son of Govind Row, was Anché Buckshi under Sir M. Cubbon. The descendants of this family have fallen into abject penury. Mr. Saunders, Chief Commissioner, had directed the promotion of a member of this family, but it has been a dead letter up to date.

7. Baboo Row was Dewan under the late Maharaja and the British Government. Some of his sons were Amildars. But the grandsons of the Dewan are in very straitened circumstances, one of whom is a petty taluq accountant at Hoskote.

8. Tirmal Row and Narain Row were descendants of old Mysore families of acknowledged antiquity and respectability. History testifies to their loyalty to the family of the present Maharaja, which stood severe test during the Mahomedan usurpation. Tirmal Row under instructions from Ranee Luxommanni, the grandmother of the late Maharaja, who was a party to the partisan Treaty of Mysore, negociated with Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, at the greatest peril to his own life. He competed with Dewan Purniah for the Dewanship. His grandsons are holding academical honors. Could not any of them have furnished a member for the Mysore Service?

9. Dodde Gowda, a member of the agricultural class, was Fouzdar or Collector under the late Maharaja. His son, Huche Gowda, was an Amildar for years, and died a pensioner. His children are now at Gubbi, in indigent circumstances. Members of this class form the bulk of the cultivating masses. Scions of old and respectable families of this class are to be found uncared for at Kikeri and Jaginkere of the Kan Kooppa taluq and Desihalli in the Mandiam taluq.

10. Khandi Row, the celebrated minister of Nanjaraj, the great grandfather of the Maharaja, who played so distinguished a part in defence of his sovereign in the early part of the Mahomedan usurpation, died a prisoner in the hands of his rival, Hyder Ali. (Vide p. 267, Vol. I., Wilks' History of Mysore.) Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan had the generosity to raise to a considerable position, Bucha Row, the only son of Khandi Row, who was one of the co-adjutors of Dewan Purniah. His son, Gangadher Row, died a Musahib in the service of the late Maharaja. Gangadhur Row's sons are now honorary stipendaries in the Palace. Now that the Maharaja is about to enter on the possession of his heritage, would it not have been wisdom to have pushed on to the front scions of this loyal family instead of promoting Madrassees who have influential godfathers.

11. The most interesting race in Mysore, worthy of the generosity of the British nation, is the family of Polligars, or petty chiefs of small principalities, whose ancestors were the powerful adversaries of Hyder Ali and the late Maharaja. (See pp. 274—275, Vol. I, Wilks' History of Mysore.) Owing to their refractory character the successive Government of Mysore dislodged them from their strongholds, and kept them at headquarters under surveillance, allowing, however, handsome stipends for their subsistence. Their family seats are Chota Ballapur, Manjerabad, Tarikere, Chittledroog, Chellakere, and Monakalmurn. These princelings having been denied their due share in the civil administration of the country, there has been no field for the gratification of their ambition, so that from father to son they are a discontented people brooding over the departed glory of their race. These families can furnish members who are thoroughly fitted for active service both on the field and at the office desk. Not to take notice of them in the distribution of the official loaves and fishes is a political injustice. The present administration which professes to prepare the country for native rule has not taken by the hand one notable scion of these families.

12. Balaji Row was a distinguished General under Tippu Sultan, and commanded the Mysore cavalry in the first siege of Bangalore under Lord Cornwallis. (Vide p. 185, Vol. I, Wilks' History of Mysore.) His grandson and namesake was a munib in the Barr cutcherry. The grandson of this gentleman is now a havildar in the Barr battalion at Mysore and in abject poverty.

I shall stop here for the present, as I fear the length of the communication if I were to touch upon other noble families which merit the encouragement of the Government of Mysore.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE MUSSALMAN.

Mysore, July 28.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Brahmins, for the purposes of this letter, may be divided into three classes, all of which find representatives in my family. Firstly, there are the "Brahmins of the old school;" my father represents them. He hates reform and utterly loathes civilization. He is a strong advocate of child marriages, and looks upon the widow who remarries as one of the most abandoned of her sex. Secondly, there are the "Brahmins of the rare school," represented by myself, who believe in civilization and in the benefits of the British *raj*. Like my father, I am a pensioned servant of Government. We were both sheristedars to many European gentlemen, from whom we received almost unvaried kindness. I have been fortunate enough to have obtained the friendship of some English sahibs, and although I see that as human beings they are liable to err, still I think that our country owes them much, and that it is very ungrateful. Thirdly, there are the "Brahmins of the new school," of which my eldest son is, I regret to say, a representative. Owing to the kindness of one of my benefactors, this lad was sent, much against the wish of my father, across the sea to England. He tried for the Indian Civil Service and failed; he returned to India aping the Europeans in every bad habit, but possessing none of the virtues for which they are famous. He "dams the eyes" of all those who cross his path, but he does not give the hand of friendship to a man of lower caste than himself. He is also in Government employ; and although his monthly salary is larger than was either that of his father or grandfather, still he grumbles, and joins every petition for the opening of the Civil Service to natives, and every meeting where he can hear himself howl invectives against the British *raj*, to whom he and his ancestors owe their all; for, until that *raj* was powerful, we were very poor indeed. I write now to say a few words against the employment of natives in the Civil Service unless they pass the open examination, and if my English is deemed very good for a native you must thank a kind missionary friend who is revising this.

When I see the agitation continually being raised in favour of admitting selected natives into the Civil Service, then I ask, "whom will it benefit?" Clearly, it will benefit only those who enter it. It will neither be beneficial to the native subordinates nor to the unhappy ryot. I know from my own experience that, whereas I was proud and glad to be a sheristedar to an English gentleman, I could not have worked in the same position had the head of my office been a Mussulman of the best of families, or a Parsee of ancient lineage. We know each other too well, and we would be jealous of each other. Of course, if, on the other hand, my official superior were a Brahmin, then we might have had a very fine time of it; but, honestly, I think that the karkuns of different creeds would not be so happy as they are now, when under an Englishman unprejudiced as to castes, and looking only to good work as the source of future promotion. And if this is the case in an office it is much more so with the ryots. Ask them whether they prefer the visit of the village officer, the mamlatdar, or that of the sahib? True, the servants of the latter loot them to a tremendous extent, but a complaint against them brings a threefold restoration from the servants; but the visit of the village officer means a propitiatory offering of grain to the big-wig himself, and the visit of the mamlatdar often indicates a free? offering of hard earned rupees to him and his motly crew; and then the police sepoy! the very clothes have to be torn from the ryot's back to satisfy this vulture, but still these things have been kept down because the native officials dread a revelation to the sahib; if instead of the sahib, they had a Mussulman, for instance, as collector, what redress would the ryots receive? I fear none, and although, perhaps, the Mussulman would not pilfer their stores, still all the harpies around him would do so, and he would not interfere as he likes his ease, and he believes in the immortal dustoor when it does not affect him injuriously; and he knows that the dustoor of India when governed by Indians is

"The good old rule
"The simple plan
"That they should take who have the power
"And they should keep who can."

If any proof of this were wanted it would be found in the very few cases reported by a Brahmin mamlatdar against a Brahmin kulkarni; the latter may be a villain of the deepest dye and the former may know it, but as long as the kulkarni's sins are not brought by other means to the notice of the sahib we may be sure that the mamlatdar will wink at them. This is a sad picture to draw of my caste people, but it is a true one. If it had not been for the English, what would have been the position of Hindustan at this moment? Here am I sitting in my little house in my *gaum*, and I can just see two of my fields. A copious rainfall has allowed me to sow my grain and I hope to have a copious harvest. The hearts of all the villagers are glad, and they remember with gratitude the kindness of the Sircar, who, three years ago, tried to save them from famine. Whilst I am still looking and thanking God for the peace and comparative prosperity around me, I hear a whistle, and I know my weekly summary of the *Bombay Gazette* will soon be in my hands; but if the English had not come here, not only would I not receive the *Bombay Gazette* (that would be calamity enough), but there would be no railways and no civilization. My little *gaum* might have been devastated by Mahommedan conquerors, and I and mine would probably have been deprived of all we possessed, little though it was; and yet, with such a picture before him, my son howls for native rule. In two Native States—Baroda and Hyderabad—there are indeed two able native administrators, and they have done much good to their States, but all this good has been done under English protection, and if the English were to leave to-morrow, there would probably be a rebellion at once. If the natives ever enter the Civil Service in any numbers the country should be benefitted and not only a few isolated individuals. Now, supposing the lowest paid European receives Rs. 50 per mensem and a collector receives Rs. 2,500, or fifty times as much, a native labourer receives, say, Rs. 8 a month, then, in the same proportion, a collector should receive Rs. 400. But I for one, would feel that my own little property were safer with Smith Sahib as collector on Rs 2,500, than it would be with a native collector on Rs. 400, which would not be spent on any productive labour, but which would be hoarded away or expended on jewels for the collector's wife or mistress.

A HIGH CASTE BRAHMIN.

SUGGESTED BYE-LAWS FOR NATIVE PATRONS OF TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I inquire if the following is a correct copy of the rules to be observed by native passengers by the tram cars?

1. Deliberate for some minutes before rashly attempting to enter a car.

2. Keep as far from the car as possible, wave, the umbrella or package carried frantically for some minutes, giving vent to energetic and alarming hisses. It is well, if possible, to ejaculate vigorously hi! hey! hoy! at the same time. If the driver merely slackens speed be careful and make him stop completely. This impresses the passengers with your importance. By hesitating several minutes before entering the car, the passengers may be made wildly interested regarding your intention.

3. Cautiously grasp the side, slowly get on the step, and then make a blind rush for the first vacant seat.

4. Clear a passage by using your umbrella as a battering ram, grind your package, which should have some sharp angles, freely against the shins of the passengers.

5. Stare hard at everybody in the car. Carry on an animated conversation at the top of your voice with anybody you know in the car, especially if he is seated at the other end. Laugh low, and frequently people will think you condescending and humourous.

6. Stare any European lady in the car out of countenance; this is easily done in about a couple of minutes, and she will be charmed with you; besides you will let everybody in the car see you are well acquainted with Western civilisation.

7. Cough loudly and frequently and expectorate with great emphasis.

8. If your feet are bare put them on the seat opposite; Europeans like this immensely.

9. Chew *pan supari* to support nature, smack your lips loudly, and allow a little the saliva to trickle down the side of your mouth.

10. Try to put every obstacle in the way of anybody entering the car; if a European glare at him, he will probably be frightened and perhaps leave the car. If wishing to alight, spring up, pull the bell rapidly, hiss frightfully, howl out hi! ho! hey! and don't begin to get out till the car stops. This is very impressive. Clear your way out with your umbrella and package, bid your friends good-bye, cough loudly, give the lady farewell stare, and everybody will take you for a man of note.

QUERULOUS QUERIST.

THE MAITLAND—BERESFORD CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION of the plaintiff resumed.—I wish to correct a statement made in answer to a question asked in cross-examination. I believe I stated that the Bangalore Stewards declined to furnish me with anything beyond a copy of their decision. I wish now to say that the Stewards, to the best of my recollection, declined to furnish me with a copy of the statement forwarded to the C. T. Club. I believed at the time they forwarded me their decision that they did give me a copy of the evidence.

In answer to a question put by defendent's counsel, the witness proceeds:—

This correction occurred to me this morning on looking over the notes of my evidence—some notes that were shown to me by my counsel. I do not know who took them.

Q. When you said yesterday that you had dined heavily on the night of the lotteries, do you mean to say that you were not perfectly sober?

A. I was sober, but I had taken more champagne than I was accustomed to.

Q. Shall I take it that you were so far under the influence of the wine you had taken that it interfered with your recollection?

A. Certainly not. The dining had something to with my recollection—not so as to entirely prevent me from recollecting. I recollect that Gazelle was one of the horses handicapped in the handicap which displeased me. I was not displeased with the handicapping of Gazelle more than with several of the others.

Q. Did you consider Gazelle was fairly handicapped?

A. I considered Gazelle was handicapped with bad judgment?

Q. Did you consider that Gazelle was handicapped too heavily or otherwise?

Q. I considered that, with reference to others, he was too lightly handicapped. That is my opinion now, and was my opinion on the day of the lotteries. Whether I expressed that opinion or not then, I do not remember. I took a general objection at the time to the handicap. I don't remember details. I don't remember what my objection was to any particular horse. I believe what I have said about Gazelle is correct. That being my opinion about Gazelle, I bet against Gazelle because I had a number of chances against one chance. I don't remember that I referred to this handicap afterwards. I have no recollection one way or the other. I was at the Allahabad races. I sent a report of the races to the *Pioneer*. I don't remember if in that report I referred to the handicapping of Meerut. Very possibly I did. I have no recollection one way or the other as regards this. My memory is a complete blank on that point. In the afternoon of the day of the lotteries I was in the lottery-room. I think I accepted the handicap, but I don't remember. I think I did accept. My displeasure did not cease after my acceptance. I do not remember having continued to give expression to my displeasure after that. I am not quite clear in my recollection whether I withdrew my horse or not? I think I did. The Stewards did not inform me that they would not allow my horse to run. At least the Honorary Secretary did not inform me. I only had dealings with the Honorary Secretary. The Stewards did not inform me, nor did anybody on their behalf.

Mr. Turner objects to this line of cross-examination, on the ground that the suit had not been brought against Lord William Beresford as a Steward, but against him as a private individual, for expressions made use of by him at the lotteries.

The Court ruled that as the defendant was one of the Stewards, the question regarding the action of the Stewards must be inquired into.

The witness stated: So far as I remember I wrote to the Honorary Secretary and offered to withdraw my pony, as some of the people present had expressed their opinion that it would be conducive to harmony for me to withdraw my horse from my own cup. The Honorary Secretary wrote to me that the Stewards had accepted that offer, and either then or in a separate letter they declined my cup.

Q. Do you know why they declined your cup?

A. From my own knowledge I can't say why.

Q. You don't know then?

I don't know why. The Stewards may have thought proper to tell me, but I can't say whether they did or not? To the best of my belief the Stewards did not inform me why the cup was rejected. They may have done so. I took no trouble to ascertain the reason. I acquiesced at once in their action. It may have occurred to me that their action was induced by my action at the lotteries. I never took the trouble to satisfy myself on that point.

The witness adds:—It was a piece of gross impertinence on the part of the Stewards to refuse my cup—such gross impertinence that I never thought it necessary to satisfy myself of the cause of it. I was possibly a little violent both in the afternoon and at night. I daresay I was a little violent. I have no doubt about the matter.

The witness adds:—I was not nearly as violent as Lord William Beresford or Mr. Holmes in the evening. I did not address them at the time violently. My objections to the handicapping were urged with sufficient moderation, although my manner may have been a little violent. I don't remember having thumped the table or spoken in a loud voice. I usually speak in a pretty loud voice. I went out of the lottery-room twice, once in the early part of the evening, and once when I left altogether. The evening at the first time did not consist in my being made to go. It is quite incorrect to say that I was turned out. The first time I left the room immediately after I had apologized. I did not leave the room before I apologized. The storm had blown over so far as I was concerned. After my apology I had grounds for complaints. I apologized for the words "it is a lie." The matter concerning the words "it is a lie" had blown over, but not as regards the language made use of by Lord William Beresford. I did not hear the word "cheat" made use of. I made a slip just now in using the word "cheat." I don't remember the words made use of by Lord William Beresford then; they were so numerous and addressed in so violent a manner, and there was such a noise going on and Mr. Holmes was holding me by the collar, that I paid no attention to them.

The whole of the last answer in reply to the question, "Did you recollect the words Lord William Beresford used," was objected to by defendant's counsel.

The witness continues:—When I left the room the first time, I was not ordered to leave it by any one. I was away three or four minutes. What Lord William Beresford had said about me after the lotteries I heard the following morning. I heard it from Surgeon-Major Thorburn, also from Captain Hayes: who informed me first, I do not remember. I am sure those were the two gentlemen who told me of it. As nearly as I can recollect, they said that Lord William Beresford had charged me publicly at the lottery room, after my departure the previous night, that I had been kicked out of a club in China for cheating at cards, and that he had used much abusive language in connection with me, such as "cheat," "blackguard," "card sharper." That is as nearly as possible what I can remember, and all that I can remember. I saw these gentlemen at different times in the course of the morning before half past 8. Before I took my action I had seen and heard both these gentlemen. I mean any action with reference to their statements. I don't remember anything else of what they said in their narration and account of what was said and done. They also gave me advice. I did not require it.

I wrote my first letter to the defendant on my own motion. Surgeon-Major Thorburn was present when I drafted that letter, and he recommended it. He approved the draft. He did not show any feeling one way or the other. I should not have thought it likely that he was acting in the interests of the defendant. I did not think he was hostile to the defendant. It was not under his advice that I omitted all mention from that letter of the words "card sharper and blackguard," and "cheat." It was not under anybody's advice that I omitted mention of these words. When I took advice from my legal adviser at Meerut, I believe I informed him of the use of the words above stated. I did not definitely instruct him not to refer to the words used. I cannot explain why these words were not complained of till the 22nd of December. When I first went to Sanderson & Co. at Calcutta, I placed them in possession of all the facts to my knowledge. I can't explain why they did not refer to the words above stated. At the time Sanderson & Co. drew the plaint which was to be filed in the Hight Court they were in possession of all the facts within my knowledge. They had not then seen one of the principal witnesses, Captain Hayes. I don't know whether Captain Hayes also instructed them on my behalf. They informed me that they had seen Captain Hayes. I cannot explain why the words complained of in my plaint in this court were omitted from the plaint prepared by them for the High Court. I signed the High Court plaint. Before I signed and verified that plaint, I did not say anything to them about the words complained of in their plaint. I did not complain of the plaint being incorrect. I left the question of damages entirely to them too. The amount of the damages, *viz.*, Rs. 50,000, was their own idea of the damages. I cannot remember who told me that the gentlemen named in the plaint as being present were so present in the lottery-room when the words I complain of were used. I cannot say whether it was Captain Hayes or Dr. Thorburn. When Lord William Beresford offered to toss me for tickets a great number of persons were present. Amongst those I recollect, who could have heard what the defendant said about the tossing, were Mr. Hopkins, Captain Hayes, and Surgeon-Major Thorburn. I don't rember Kitson or Mr. Holmes being close enough to hear. I have given the names of those I could recollect who were close enough to hear. I have no doubt whatever in my mind that Lord William Beresford did offer to toss. I remember Mr. Cullen being present at the Umballa Races; also recollect my answer that at those races in 1877 I was never accused by the defendant of cheating at cards, or of any improper conduct relating to cards. I never heard the charge of cheating at cards, or of having been turned out of a club in China. I did speak to Mr. Cullen of the language which had been made use of by the defendant, *viz.*, "why don't you return to China; why don't you return to Madras." I was aggrieved in consequence of the use of those words, but I could not understand what was meant by the words "why don't you return to China." I understood the allusion to Madras to refer to the Bangalore business. I was not aggrieved in consequence of the words "why don't you return to China." I don't remember what Mr. Cullen said. I don't remember Mr. Cullen telling me these words: "I don't know what you consider libellous; I have heard you abused so often." He may have said so, but I don't think so. I have no recollection one way or the other. This is the first time I have ever heard myself charged with cheating at cards, or of having been turned out of a club. Then I heard it for the first time from Captain Hayes. I saw Captain Leslie for the first time after I had written my first letter to the defendant. I saw him alone. I met him somewhere. I don't recollect where. Captain Hayes and Dr. Thorburn said, "Unless you clear yourself of this matter, no gentleman will have anything to do with you." They also said "You must bring an action." This was on the morning after the occurrence. These were the only two gentlemen who said it the morning after the occurrence. I think they also added, "We will not have anything to do with you unless you take legal steps." To the best of my belief, both of them told me that. When they told me this, I did not consider them to be hostile to the defendant. They were friendly to me, but not hostile to the defendant. Captain Leslie said,

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"Well, Maitland, you should clear this case up (or words to that effect), or your friends will cut you." I can't explain why in my first plaint this fact was not mentioned. I can't explain why in my plaint in this suit only the name of Captain Hayes is mentioned.

The counsel for the defendant read an affidavit, objecting to the admission of the evidence of Captain H. Hayes recorded by the Judge of Allahabad, under a commission issued by the Subordinate Judge of Meerut.

The court ruled that the evidence was admissible.

Cross-examination continued.—I can't account for the fact of Captain Hayes not mentioning in his evidence that he would have nothing to do with me in consequence of what the defendant said. I read the evidence of Captain Hayes once or twice, and I am substantially familiar with it. I am not aware of the fact that Captain Hayes has stated that his determination to have nothing to do with me has been influenced by the fact of my temper being so uncertain that it makes me liable to get any companion into a row. I am not aware that he is on his guard with me on account of my temper or on account of my disparaging statements with regard to Thomas and Holmes. I do not admit that there were disparaging statements, except in so far as might refer to their handicapping.

The last answer given by Captain Hayes, and the question put to him on the commission for his examination, being read to the witness, he stated :—It has not struck me before, because I have not seen the words in the copy of the evidence, which I have read in print, so far as my recollection serves me. He was on very friendly terms with me before this row, and is so now. I say this notwithstanding the answer which has been read to me. I am aware that he has not stated in his evidence that in consequence of what Lord William Beresford said of me he has refused to speak to me. I say this so far as my recollection goes. I cannot explain his not having said so. Captain Hayes has always been more than on visiting terms with me. He has been on friendly terms. They both—i. e., Dr. Thorburn and Captain Hayes—stand on the same footing of friendship to me. I have known Captain Leslie a shorter time. We have been on a similar friendly footing, are now, and have been so all along. Very likely I did refer to the action of the handicappers at Meerut as that of a family party. I don't remember saying a family party in which the owners and handicappers had divided the spoil. I don't remember one or the other. I occasionally use the term "family party."

The witness adds :—It is a term commonly used among racing men as applied to little meetings managed by a few freinds. In my experience as a racing man, it is some times applied to handicappers more generally to the managers of the meeting. It is usually applied in a sarcastic or friendly manner, principally in the former sense. I was sarcastic when I used the term at Meerut; not meaning that the action was improper. I do not known Mr. Teper. I never saw him until he was pointed out to me yesterday in court. I am certain of that. He does not recall any China recollections. I am certain I never met him before. I have never lived in the same place with him before. I was only a member of one club—the Shanghai Club. In consequence of my having been blackballed at the Hong-Kong Club, they never informed me of any objection to my presence at the Hong-Kong Club. I did exercise the right of an Honorary Member of the Shanghai Club by being a member of the Hong-Kong Club. I can't say whether the fact of my being an Honorary Member of the Hong-Kong Club would appear in the books of that Club. I have no knowledge one way or the other. I was not at Hong-Kong when I was blackballed.

Re-examined by plaintiff's counsel—Eight years ago, since the Bangalore affair occured. I have no document in my possession connected with that affair. It occurred in July 1872. I appealed to the Calcutta Turf Club in December when I went there.

Q. Have you submitted the copies of the Bangalore affair to any of the racing authorities at Calcutta, and what was their opinion?

The counsel for the defendant objected to that question being asked the witness.

The counsel for the plaintiff explained that his question was whether the decision of the Bangalore affair and the papers connected with it were submitted to the Turf Club at Calcutta.

Mr. Turner insisted on the question being put in the form first asked.

The court held that the question be put.

A. I did.

Q. Since the Bangalore affair, have you been received in society.

A. Yes; everywhere. When I was bidding for the horse which was the cause of disturbance, I was bidding on behalf of the owner, Mr. Johnson, and when he asked me to stop I stopped. I explained this to Lord Beresford, but he would not pay any attention to it.

Q. Say, as far as you can remember, the circumstances of the charge brought by the Bangalore Stewards against you in 1872? State from your personal knowledge?

A. At the lotterries I made a bet of Rs. 2,500 against Rs. 250 that I would name the winners of four races on the following day. The next morning a jockey named Tyrrel asked me to give him one half of the bet. I agreed to give him Rs. 500 to Rs. 50 of it. He took it. I took the bet and paid it. I paid Rs. 250 and Tyrrel paid me his Rs. 50. This transaction was what the Stewards charged against me as a bribe. I did not consult Mr. Cullen professionally. I asked him privately about Lord William Beresford's remarks.

Q. After the lotteries at which you were accused of cheating at cards, what was the demeanour of the gentlemen attending the races the next day towards you.

Objected to by defendant's counsel.

The court allowed the question to be put.

A. Yes; most of the men I met cut me; they turned their backs upon me.

Answer objected to by defendant's counsel.

Q. Before this, had many of the gentlemen who cut you on that day dined with you at Dehra an been on visiting terms with you?

Objected to by defendant's counsel—first, on the ground of its being a leading question, and secondly, that it did not arise from cross-examination.

The court allowed the question to be put.

A. Yes.

THE FRACAS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

THE further hearing of the case brought by Mr. J. Seymeur Kaye, a Banker at Hyderabad, Deccan, against Messrs. Archer and Henry for assaulting him and interfering with his comforts while travelling, was resumed by Mr. Welsh, Head Assistant Magistrate and Collector of North Arcot, on Saturday.

Mr. Wills, of the firm of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Tasker for the defence. Mr. Archer was in Court, and Mr. Henry was represented by his agent, Mr. Tasker.

Mr. Tasker said that his client, Mr. Archer, had a charge of insult to be preferred against Mr. Kaye, and asked the Court to entertain it.

The Magistrate agreed to do so.

Mr. Wills said that he had some doubts about the position of the first defendant as to whether he was a military man or not. Mr. Kaye did not believe he was one. He should, therefore, like to know how he was to address him.

The first defendant, on being asked by the Magistrate, said that his title of "Captain" was derived, as Mr. Wills said, from his having commanded a gang of miners in Cornwall. It was only a local term. His profession was that of a Mining Engineer.

Mr. Fisher, the station master, was further examined, deposed that Captain Archer stood in a fighting attitude. He said that he would knock the brains of the first man who attempted to approach him. He remained in the carriage after the mail train had gone. There was a crowd. I do not know if the complainant was there. I believed Captain Archer would have done some mischief, and I told guard Mayers, "You had better get out of the carriage." Mayers and the others got out, and I gave orders to detach the carriage. Mr. Kaye's luggage was removed from that carriage. I saw the luggage removed. I am not sure whether driver Lowe got into the carriage. The mail train was late that night on account of the conduct of Mr. Archer and Mr. Henry. The train was about forty minutes late. When my men went into the carriage towards Captain Archer, I was afraid as to their safety in consequence of Captain Archer's attitude.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tasker—Mr. Kaye did not represent himself as the Resident or Assistant Resident of Hyderabad or any other place. I swear he did not say that he was a magistrate or any other official. He said that the guard knew his address, and that he was a resident of Hyderabad for the past seventeen years. Captain Archer told me that Mr. Kaye had called him a "bully" and a "cad." When I was talking to Captain Archer, I asked the guard what he knew about it, and he said that he witnessed the assult; the guard gave me the history while the train was on the move from Madras to Arconum. Captain Archer never told me that the guard was telling me a falsehood, and that he had not seen the assault. I looked upon Captain Archer and Mr. Henry as the offending parties, and therefore wished to remove them. I kept Captain Archer and Mr. Henry at the station all that night. I placed no policemen over them. I don't know if any policeman followed them about the platform. I did not tell Captain Archer or Mr. Henry that I would not allow them to leave the station. I telegraphed to Madras for intructions the same night—instructions as to what I should do with them. If they had gone away I should not have prevented them. These bottles looked like dumpy quarts, I can't swear whether they were quarts or pints.

The telegrams were here put in by Mr. Wills. One of the telegrams stated that Mr. Archer attempted to shoot the first man who came near him.

Re-examined by Mr. Wills—In one of the telegrams something is said of obnoxious conduct on the part of the accused towards Mrs. Kaye, I meant annoyance thereby. Mr. Archer did not tell me where the words "bully" and "cad" were used by Mr. Kaye. I don't know if Mr. Henry was in the carriage when Mr. Archer laid hold of the bottles, and threatened to do harm to the first man who approached him. Mr. Archer told me that there were two native women in the carriage, and he told Mr. Kaye to remove the stinking women.

By Mr. Tasker.—I used the term "shipmates" in the telegram, as I heard Mr. Kaye say that Captain Archer was a ship captain and Mr. Henry the mate; I did not know to believe this or not.

His Worship observed that according to the police charge sheet, Mr. Kaye is described as an Assistant Resident.

Patrick O'Riely, assistant station master, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Fisher to a great extent.

Re-examined by Mr. Wills.—Mr. Henry did try to obstruct the station master from his duty. He called Mr. Kaye a d——d lunatic and a maniac.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wills wished to know if the Magistrate intended to dispose of the case himself, and the answer was in the affirmative.

His Worship then framed the following charge against Mr. Archer :—(1) That he did use criminal force to Mr. Kaye under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, (2) that he did interfere with the comforts of passengers under section 36 of the Railway Act, (3) that he did commit an offence on the railway officials under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and (4) that he did willfully obstruct the station master and other officials under section 38 of the Railway Act.

Mr. Archer admitted the assault committed on Mr. Kaye, and pleaded justification. He pleaded not guilty to the other charges.

On being questioned by the Magistrate, Mr Archer said that all this row arose from Mr. Kaye's first insult to him. He did refuse to leave the carriage at Arconum when he was ordered, as he did not think the station master was justified in ordering him out, as Mr. Kaye's was the offending party. The station master did not use force. He would not have resisted them if any force was resorted to. He simply threatened them with the bottles of champagne, and the men got afraid. He was not sure if any body asked him to leave the carriage on the 18th. He never threatened to shoot any one, as he had no revolvers with him, and the threat would therefore be a foolish one. He and his friend had two pints of champagne for dinner. He played cards, but did not talk unnecessarily loud. He never told Mr. Kaye he would "reduce him," neither did he say he was mad. He had a case of 1½ dozen pints of champagne. Between Saturday afternoon and Monday evening he and his friend drank a dozen pints. He and his friend had some sherry at lunch on Saturday. At the station, Mr. Henry and a French gentleman had some wine and he, accused, merely took a sip. When the train stopped at Madras, he gave his name and address to the guard. The guard did not see the assault, and accused was the first person who acquainted him of the circumstance. He saw the guard on Monday and remarked to him "I shall watch you very narrowly, and if I find you commit perjury I will punish you." Accused said that he merely laid hold of Kaye by the collar and shook him for having called him a bully and a cad.

Mr. Wills thought that, according to the evidence before the Court, some more serious charges should be framed against the accused. The fact of his threatening to throw complainant out of the window, and other circumstances, showed that charges of attempting to commit murder and grievous hurt should be framed.

His Worship did not think that there was evidence enough to frame such serious charges. His Worship then asked Mr. Wills if he had anything to say why the case against Mr. Henry should not be abandoned.

Mr. Wills submitted that Mr. Henry was clearly liable under section 36 of the Railway Act. On account of the conduct of Mr. Archer and Mr. Henry the mail train was delayed for 45 minutes.

His Worship observed that when the proceedings commenced they took up the case against Mr. Henry under section 36 of the Railway Act for interfering with the comforts of passengers. The evidence did not show that Mr. Henry interfered with the comforts of passengers.

Mr. Tasker said that a good deal of evidence given against Mr. Henry was given because he had intimated to the railway company that he would file a suit against them for damages. He did not see how Mr. Wills can ask for a conviction under section 38 of the Railway Act. In order to convict him under this section, the Court must be satisfied that the railway servants were acting in the discharge of their duties. There was no power on earth to remove him from his carriage unless he wilfully and without lawful excuse interfered with the comforts of passengers. If Mr. Henry did not interfere with the comforts of passengers, then the railway company could not ask him to leave his carriage.

His Worship said he would reserve judgment till the conclusion of the case against Mr. Kaye.

J. Berkeley Archer deposed,—On the 17th, I went to the Railway Terminus at Madras with Mr. Henry and a friend of his. Mr. Henry is gone to Europe. I think the other gentleman's name is Campbell. He is a Frenchman. I took possession of a saloon for Mr. Henry and myself. I then went for Mr. Henry and met him at the ticket office. We all then returned and stood outside the saloon. All of a sudden, in an excited manner, a lady came up and asked us if that was the train for Hyderabad. That lady, since ascertained, is Mrs. Kaye. In answer to that question I said I couldn't tell. I deny having said "how the duce or devil I know, I am not the guard." I won't express myself in such a manner to a lady. I addressed Mrs. Kaye in the way I ought to respect ladies. My impression is I raised my hat to her. The Frenchman did so. The Frenchman came back and said that that was the train; she seemed to have been uneasy about her servants, and Mr. Henry suggested to her to take a seat. We three went into our compartment and had some champagne. I and my friends strolled along the platform, and when I returned I was astonished to find two coloured servants in our compartment. I then saw Mr. Kaye by the side of the lady and I asked him if these were his servants in my compartment. He said that he had just come in time to arrange them. I insisted on the servants being removed. He did not attempt to take them away; then I threatened the servants imperatively, and they left the compartment. I did not put my finger on the servants. Kaye told me that I had acted very unfairly, and that I had not given him time to make arrangements. After a few more words he called me a "bully" and a "cad." I instantly seized him by the collar round the neck by the left hand and shook him. I only held him for an instant, and never attempted to throw him out. I told him "If you had not a lady with you I would punish you and would break every bone in your body." Mr. Henry entered after this assault was over—just as the train was starting. Mr. Henry was not there when the ayahs were sent out of the compartment. Mr. Henry could not have said, "The child, the child, be moderate," as Mr. Henry was not there. The first time I saw the guard was when he came up to me and asked me my name. I asked the guard why? and he said that he must make a report as to the cause of the detention of the train. He understood that something had taken place from the conversation he had with Mr. Kaye. I gave him my name and address. He then asked Mr. Henry for his name and address, and he gave them to him. The train went on again after a delay of ten minutes. I thought Kaye would have apologised to me for the insult he had offered. After this I and Mr. Henry were engaged in playing cards. Before he called me a "bully" and a "cad" he said that he thought I had been dining, thereby implying that I was drunk. I complained to the station master of the fact of Mr. Kaye having insulted me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wills.—I went to the Central Station twelve minutes before the train started. Mr. Kaye came there five minutes before the train started. I don't know when Mr. Kaye came. I think we took the champagne just as Mrs. Kaye entered the compartment. I got out and entered again. I don't know who is Mr. Henry. He is a commercial traveller. This is his card—"J. and P. Coats, Thread Manufacturers, Paisley." I knew him at the hotel. I thought I was justified in using force for the insult. I I assaulted him after he insulted me. I told him it was very ungentlemanly to put the servants in the compartment; just before this he told me that I had been dining, and this I think was an insult. Mr. Muttar is not a friend of mine. I never saw him more than twice. I never told Mr. Kaye "if it was not for this lady I will pitch you out." I never called him a "little cad." If I had been excited I should have struck him. If a servant should have a first class ticket I would object to be in the same compartment.

By the Court.—If the guard had been standing on the platform he must have seen the assault. I did not see him there.

James Muttar, chief clerk in the Assistant Traffic Manager's office, stated :—I go on the platform of the Central Terminus when Mr. Craik is unable to go. I was there on the night of the 17th. I saw Captain Archer and Mr. Henry there. They were sober. I saw them twice that evening. When the train is to start the guard is to stand about the centre of the train. I was standing near the engine when the train was about to start. I was about five-carriage length from the saloon. I remember the train passing. I saw the saloon passing and guard Myers shouted to stop the train. The speed of the train was then four miles an hour. I jumped into the brake van. The train then stopped and I jumped out. Kaye said, "I wish to give this man over to the police for assaulting me." By this time a policeman on duty at the station had come. An altercation was then going on between Mr. Kaye and Mr. Archer. Mr. Kaye did not give over Mr. Archer to the police, and the police took no action in the matter. The train was delayed, and guard Myers said that if they did not keep quiet he would report them at the next station. I did not see any fight. Kaye said "I don't want to make a complaint against the men as they evidently have been dining."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wills.—I saw Captain Archer for the first time that night. I saw him on Saturday and on Monday. He had an interview with the guard. He told the guard, "If you say you saw the assault I will have you in for perjury." I told him that this was an improper remark, that Myers was one of the best men in the service, and that he was not capable of being guilty of any such thing.

Mr. Kaye was then arraigned under section 504, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wills said that no case had been made out against his client. If the Court thought there was a case, he would call witnesses to rebut the statements made by Mr. Archer and Mr. Muttar. The case, he submitted, should be dismissed without calling for the defence.

His Worship agreed with Mr. Wills and dismissed the case.

His Worship, in passing judgment, observed that the points for determination were—first, whether Mr. Archer had used criminal force to Mr. Kaye, and if it was an offence committed other than on grave and sudden provocation. It appeared that Mr. Archer had some just cause to be annoyed at finding coloured women in his compartment. Mr. Kaye did not remove them, and it did not appear he had the intention of removing them. Then some altercation took place, and as to who commenced the row it was difficult to say. Mr. Archer next assaulted Mr. Kaye, and Mr. Kaye gave notice of the offence, and he was the first to complain. The assult was admitted under provocation. Mr. Archer was not justified in assaulting Mr. Kaye, and he would therefore convict him under section 352. The next point for consideration was whether Mr. Archer and Mr. Henry had been causing annoyance during the journey. Mr. Kaye had exaggerated the case somewhat, but his Worship thought there was sufficient in Mr. Archer's conduct to cause alarm, and therefore he was wrong. His Worship would find Mr. Archer guilty under this charge also. Then at Arconum the railway officials interfered and asked Mr. Archer to leave the carriage, and he refused. It was reasonable, under the circumstances, for the company to adopt some measure for his removal. Mr. Henry refused, and he very reasonably did so. The serious nature of the case was that Mr. Archer took up the bottles and threatened to do harm. By his conduct he committed an offence punishable under section 352 of the Penal Code, and also obstructed the railway servants. As to Mr. Henry, he had been unjustly treated. He had been punished somewhat and his Worship would acquit him. The first offence was mitigated by Mr. Kaye having given him provocation in not removing his servants, and he would therefore fine him twenty-five rupees, which sum was given to the complainant as compensation; for the second offences under section 36 of the Railway Act, he was also fined twenty-five rupees, which sum was given to the company as compensation. Then the offences committed by him under section 352 of the Penal Code and section 38 of the Railway Act in respect of railway servants were very serious, and he had been considering whether he could dismiss it without passing a sentence of imprisonment. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Worship thought that the ends of justice would be met by a heavy fine. Mr. Archer was thereupon fined Rs. 1,000. Mr. Archer paid Rs. 800 of the fine, and asked for time to pay the balance, which application was grant-ed.—*Madras Times.*

TO REUTER.

Reuter I believed thee true, and was sold in so believing,
For, alas! I find that you were both faithless and deceiving
When you said the bill was passed for to wed a dead wife's sister;
I to mine spoke out at last, she consented, and I kissed her.
And we wedded were *ek dum se*, for we loved, then why be waiting,
But I find too late, by gum, she, and myself a pretty strait in,
For the bill's not passed at all—this is one your miscarriages,
And our wedding is not legal; Reuter you must pay the damages.
—*Cheriveri.*

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.

AT Poona, on Monday, Mahomed Ali, a Borah, was charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. Adarjee Dorabjee, a contractor residing at Wanowrie, by causing to be written a false, scandalous, and malicious petition against his uncle, Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Gungaram Bhow Muske, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Baba Gokhlay defended the accused.

The case was heard by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate.

Mr. Adarjee Dorabjee, examined, said—I am a contractor to the Governments of Bombay and Madras. I know Mahomed Ali, the defendant. I remember his coming to me in April or May 1876. I know one Mr. J. O. King, a law agent of Poona. I remember Mr. King coming to me at the same time at my place of residence. He brought a memorial and handed it to me, telling me that it contained serious accusations against my uncle. He said it was a petition prepared by Mahomed Ali addressed to the Bombay Government, containing serious charges against my uncle; Khan Bahadur Eduljee, Pestonjee of Mhow. He also told me that Mahomed Ali would not send the petition on to the Government if the sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid to him. I said that I had no time to talk to him, and he said he would call another time. He left the petition and went away. He came again on the following morning. He accompanied Mahomed Ali, the accused. I met them in the verandah of my bungalow. I had in the meantime perused the petition, and my brother, Framjee Dorabjee, also read it. When these people came again I brought out the petition and flung the paper at them, saying "leave my place at once." They did not immediately leave, and Mahomed Ali endeavoured to pacify me. He told me, I need not get angry over the matter, and that in asking Rs. 10,000 he was not asking too much from me, as it would be the means of saving my uncle's reputation. He further suggested that I might, if I liked, send on the petition to my uncle. Thereupon, as they would not go away, I had to call my ramoosee to turn them out. I made no reply to Mahomed Ali's suggestion. As soon as I ordered the servant they left. The ramoosee was told by me to turn them out. King did not, on that occasion, so far as I can remember, speak a word. When this took place my brother Framjee was at the hall door. In the adjoining room were my karkoon, Vishnoo, and a contractor. I know the handwriting in this document (produced.) It is Mr. King's handwriting.. It is a draft of the petition which was left with me by King. So far as I can remember it is a correct copy. My uncle was employed as head clerk in the Commissariat Office at Mhow. He has now now retired from Government service. He got the title of Khan Bahadur for his meritorious and useful services to Government. Government also presented to him a handsome palanquin, with a permament allowance for its maintenance, on his retirement. An open durbar was held at Mhow about a year ago, when Sir R. Temple made the presentation. Our family look up to my uncle with great respect and affection. He is also an honorary Magistrate and a member of the Cantonment Committee at Mhow.

By the Court—When Mr. King came to me on the first occasion I had had no previous communication with him. His coming was quite abrupt. The petition was signed by Mahomed Ali.

Mr. J. O. King, examined, said—I am a law agent residing in Poona. I know the defendant Mahomed Ali. I remember his coming to me four years ago to prepare a petition for him to H. E. the Governor in Council. The document produced is the original draft of the petition I prepared. It is in my handwriting I made a fair copy of the petition, and I think it was signed by Mahomed Ali. The petition is dated March 1876. He left it with me with instructions to take it to either Mr. Ardarjee or his brother Mr. Framjee. He said Mr. Eduljee was an old man; he would not forward the petition to Government if Rs. 10,000 were paid to him. At the time he gave me the petition, he passed me the receipt (produced) which is dated Poona, 19th March, 1876. The draft remained with Mahomed Ali. In pursuance of instructions I called upon Mr. Ardarjee. I explained to him the object of my visit; I told him about the Rs. 10,000, &c. He heard what I had to say, but as he was just going out he asked me to call another time. I left, bringing away the petition. Mr. Ardarjee looked over the document and then returned it to me. Some days afterwards I went to Bombay and returned the petition to him by post (registered).

By the Court—I posted the petition because I did not like to meet him personally as he and the old gentleman had always been very kind to me.

Examination continued—I saw Mr. Ardarjee several times about the petition. I cannot remember exactly where the earliest conversation I had with Mr. Ardarjee, after taking the petition took place. He said Mahomed Ali was trying to extort money from his uncle.

We kept the petition and never returned it to me. I never remember asking for it. I told Mahomed Ali that Ardarjee had the petition. He asked me to get it back from him as soon as possible. I don't think I tried to get back the petition. I remember, though, having asked him once. It was in January 1879 when Mahomed Ali prosecuted me for alleged breach of trust, before Major Truman. He charged me with having misappropriated, the petition. I read out a written statement for my defence. I signed the statement produced, and put it into court. I don't think it is mentioned in my statement that I gave the petition to Ardarjee and that he never returned it to me. A portion of the statement is perfectly true, and a portion perfectly false. When I read the statement before the Court I knew that some portions were true and some false. What I am now stating is perfectly true. I am on my oath. My intention now is to speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth. When I read my statement before the magistrate I felt justified as an accused party in speaking only partial truth and something that was false. There are no circumstances justifying my stating at the present time what is false. I get my living by acting as clerk for two shops in the bazaar; and by doing work for the *Deccan Herald* Hajee Adum and Jaffer Joosub are the shopkeepers who employ me as clerk. Hajee Adum and defendant are I believe, thick friends. I remember mentioning about a couple of days ago that my statement before the magistrate contained the truth. I was not on oath then. Hajee has not induced me to do this. I have been much pestered by people as to what I was about to say in this case. I put some of them off by saying what was contained in my statement was true. Some people advised me to speak the truth.

Mr. Mehta—You think it nothing to tell a man an untruth when not on oath.

Witness—Sometimes circumstances require it; I do not mind telling a falsehood when not on oath.

The false statements referred to were then read by Mr. Mehta and admitted by witness.

Witness continuing, said—The words from "I communicated this to Mahomed Ali and he was delighted with the above report" up to "but by that time we moved out" in my statement before the magistrate in 1879 is totally false. I knew it to be false when I made the statement. The words "he asked me to leave the petition with him till the next morning when he asked me to call" in the statement are false, down to the word "morning," but the other words are true. I left him under the impression that I would call. I cannot say why I did not call upon him the next day. I continued to work in Mahomed Ali's interest after this. I did not see Ardarjee before leaving for Bombay; to the best of my recollection I did not, but I don't remember. I went to Bombay for the purpose of dropping the petition into the post-box. It would have answered my purpose just as well to have posted the letter in Poona. I resorted to the post for no particular reason. I sent the petition by registered letter. I did not communicate the result of the first interview with Ardarjee to Mahomed Ali. Some days afterwards, I don't remember whether before or after my return to Bombay, Mahomed All was informed of what had taken place, I posted the letter without Mahomed Ali's knowledge or instructions. The petition remained with Ardarjee, when Mahomed Ali charged me.

Mr. Mehta—It would have been a complete answer to the charge if you had stated the truth on that occasion would it not?

Witness—Yes.—I was advised by my counsel not to do so. At that time Mr. Ardarjee was present, consulting with the person who advised me. The portions of the statement which are false they also advised me to make. By following their advice and withholding the truth I did not think I ran any risk of preventing my acquittal. I think that by following their advice I brought on my acquittal. I pursued the false and crooked course instead of the true. There was an inducement held out that I might get acquitted by telling these falsehoods—no other inducement that I remember. I was to receive a fee of Rs. 75 for preparing a petition, and Mahomed Ali said he would give me a "handsome present" if I succeeded in effecting a money settlement with Mr. Ardarjee. When I went to Bombay I think I went to the Bombay *Gazette* office. A notice advertisement in the *Times of India* was not taken there by me.

Mr. Mehta—Would you always speak the truth on oath.

Witness—I would not tell a falsehood on oath for any money.

By the Court—Mahomed Ali never accompanied me to Ardarjee's. He has never in my presence mentioned anything about this petition to Mr. Ardarjee. I worked for Mahomed Ali in this matter for about two months, until after my interview with Mr. Ardarjee. Two or three months, I think it was.

The Magistrate—How did your engagement terminate.

Witness—He fell out with me because he did not get the petition from me. Mahomed Ali left Poona then for a time. I met him frequently afterwards but never spoke to him.

Mr. Mehta then called attention to several paragraphs in the witness's written statement and asked him (witness) if they were true; witness replied that they were untrue. In reply to further questions by counsel witness said he had not at any time been prepared to call his wife and children to support those statements.

By Mr. Gokhlay—Before I was called into Court there was an understanding that I was to give the evidence which I gave. This was arranged in my house and during the time Ardarjee was there I think I went and told Ardasjee that Mahomed was going to draw up a petition. My defence before Major Truman was that I had returned the petition to Mahomed Ali was false. This defence was arranged by Gungaram in my own house. Mr. Ardarjee was present on the occasion. I think he read it. In my defence I acted by their advice. Mr. Gungaram offered his services voluntarily. It was not at Ardarjee's recommendation.

Re-examined—I am on bad terms with Gungaram; and have been from a period previous to the charge being made against me of breach of trust. My wife prosecuted Gungarum for defamation after Mahomed Ali's case. The charge was summarily dismissed. I am not on good terms with Mahomed Ali. My last conversation took place with him at Hajee's shop yesterday.

By the Court—Who besides yourself know that Mr. Gungarum and Mr. Ardarjee, as you have stated here had a share in getting up the false statement for your defence.

Witness.—No one else was present except my wife and son and daughter. It is not likely they knew the statements were false.

By Mr. Mehta—I don't know where Mahomed Ali got the information about statements being concocted at my house. I did not apply to Gungaram for assistance. Two other pleaders appeared for me. I asked these two. I think I have not paid them anything yet.

The Sheristedar of the Poona Cantonment Court having proved the proceeding's taken by Mahomed Ali against Mr. King.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee, contractor of Poona, and brother of the prosecutor, gave evidence. He said—I know defendant and one J. O. King. I remember my brother showing me a petition about four years ago; it was in the handwriting of Mr. King and bore the signature of Mahomed Ali. I had a conversation with my brother on the subject of the petition. The next day, in the morning Mahomed Ali and King came to my bungalow. My brother was at home, and he met them in the veranadha. I was in the adjoining hall looking over certain accounts with my sub-contractor Witobhai, and my clerk Vishnoo. I heard my brother speaking in loud tones. I went to the hall door. I saw King pick up a petition which he had left the day, and saw Mahomed ali trying to pacify my brother who was very angry. My brother refused to listen to him and called a man to turn out King and the accused.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the next day.

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